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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Chinese Eastern Sale Looms

A. F. of L. Predicts Good Trade

London Wheat Parley Fails

Louisiana Gives All to Long

Virginia Clings to Its Dances

California Does Gobble Cement

INCREASING friction between Japan and Russia over the Chinese Eastern Railway, with serious clashes in Manchuria, may be ended by an early agreement for the railroad's sale. Moscow learns that negotiations have come much nearer to satisfactory results than has been supposed. Russia, which is said at first to have demanded 625,000,000 yen for its half interest, is understood to have dropped to 160,000,000, with two-thirds payment acceptable in Japanese goods. Japan, which bid 50,000,000 yen, has raised to 120,000,000. Observers see the breach closing and losing its grave threat of trouble—Manchukuo may become nominal owner of the Chinese Eastern, but Japanese steam will make the wheels go round.

¶ The American Federation of Labor predicts a substantial upturn in the nation's business, beginning in September. Seasonal decline will end and a steady rise set in, says the announcement. Normal improvement and stimulation by the NRA are given the credit at the Atlantic City conference of the Federation's Council. The sincerity of Labor's prediction is assured by the many important strikes it is planning—Labor's strategy is to strike when there appear to be substantial prizes to fight for.

¶ London hears the "big four" wheat exporting nations admit collapse of their efforts to agree on a 1934-35 schedule for export quotas. Argentina demands a quota of 150,000,000 bushels, but Australia, Canada and the United States refuse to agree unless Argentina will guarantee acreage reduction commensurate with their own. Argentinian and Russian delegates profess to lack instructions and the conference goes to pieces. America, owing to drought, may have little to send abroad—And somehow plans to limit production while some men go hungry do not succeed.

¶ Louisiana's Legislature completes its transferring to Senator Huey P. Long dictatorial powers about equal to those of Adolf Hitler. In Long's effort to defeat his chief enemy, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, and forcibly gain control of that stronghold of his opposition, new laws nullify restraining powers of the courts, give him an investigating court of his own, and a large constabulary to operate all over the State. Senator Long has taken over the law—It remains to be seen what the popular sentiment of an American state will do about it.

¶ Germany and the world find Chancellor Hitler's two-hour pre-plebiscite speech interesting as climax of an extraordinary campaign. Even Germany, where the Government controls all channels of public information and propaganda has been developed to the farthest degree, never saw anything like it. Paris interprets the speech as an attempt to gain confidence of the world through protestations of peace. Propaganda Minister Goebbels says propaganda becomes the German's daily bread—A people that assents to this will certainly reflect their leaders' will.

¶ Virginia watches White Top Mountain vibrate in rhythm as the Folk Music Festival draws absorbed crowds. The tuneful ballads and spirited dancing steps that have characterized the life of these mountaineers for 150 years have more exponents than ever. Many of the 300 performers have snowy hair and long beards. The old dances hold their power, for 40 per cent of the dancers are under 30 years. The 24 fiddlers from Pennsylvania come to join in the "speed the plow" competition—"Cacklin' hen" and "flop-eared mule" express the life of a wholesome, rugged people.

¶ Austria understands that Britain and France have asked Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg to enlarge the basis of his Government. This move, advised to prevent dictatorial government, would involve persuading Social Democrats or National Socialists to assume Cabinet portfolios. The latter would be unacceptable; the former, remembering shooting of their comrades, might refuse. Again, the Franco-British request may not please Italy. Working out of the Austrian situation still requires clearest thought—The right solution is of the utmost importance to the whole of Europe.

¶ Southern California finds enough concrete going into aqueducts to lead Colorado River water to 14 cities to build a highway from Los Angeles to New York. This $220,000,000 water distribution project requires 5,670,000 barrels of cement, or 160,000 more than needed to build the sister project of Boulder Dam 150 miles upstream from the intake. In 29 separate bores 91 miles of 16-foot tunnel are being put through. The whole history of engineering holds nothing comparable to this—Southern California does one more thing in its merry, matchless manner.

Cambridge Calls In the Marines

Milk 'Chiselers' to Lose Trade

Judge Acts to Stop Perjury

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Cambridge Affairs

Marines Called

Cambridge is going to call in the Marines.

No, it isn't martial law. It's just that Mayor Richard M. Russell wants his city policemen to know how to shoot and drill and conduct themselves generally like police. Mr. Earle W. Garrett, police organizer, called in recently by Mr. Russell, reported that they didn't know how to shoot or drill or conduct themselves like police. His report, paid for by 20 Cambridge citizens, also said the department was over-manned, over-officered and deficient physically.

The Mayor says his appeal to the Marines is but a part of a general reformation plan. If the Marines do come it will be the first time they will have been used for such a purpose.

Milk

No License for "Chiseler"

Farmers tell of city dealers who suddenly announce they won't buy any more of a particular producer's milk, then intimate that if the price is "right," they might change their minds.

This sort of "chiseling" to force down prices, warns Chairman James O'Brien of the State Milk Control Board, must stop. Yesterday he promised a meeting of the New England Milk Producers Association at the State House that any more of this practice will result in the recalling of some of the dealers' licenses which go into effect shortly.

Any plan for dealers to enter into contracts with producers in an effort to avoid compliance with the Milk Control Act, also will be "prevented," he said.

Strikes

New England Not Alarmed

A strike of woolen, worsted, silk, silk rayon and synthetic rayon workers, approved yesterday in New York in addition to the previously ordered walkout of cotton textile workers, still may be expected to have but a limited effect in New England, manufacturers point out. They declare the United Textile Workers of America, which called the strike, is not strongly organized in this section. And even if the workers do walk out, owners say, they will almost be "glad" to close down their shops. They point to already over-stocked shelves.

It already has been pointed out that less than 25 per cent of the cotton textile workers of the country are in New England and that they likewise are not strongly organized under the U. T. W.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor, of which the U. T. A. is an affiliate, still insist, however, that the union is organized well enough to cause eventually a walkout of all workers in the textile field, if the strike order is issued.

It is pointed out here that the strike demand at New York came chiefly from the South where most of the textile business is located.

Meanwhile, some local unions called meetings to discuss the sit-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Cry Against U.S. In Business Grows Louder

Sixty Thousand Jobless Women Put to Work Making Mattresses

Many Articles Made

Protests Continue in Face of Plea of 'No Sales' in General Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—With announcement that 60,000 unemployed women are being put to work making mattresses in 650 sewing rooms throughout the country, the Government takes another step into the manufacturing business.

Investigation reveals that relief workers paid out of federal funds are already making a wide range of clothing and canned goods for use of the unemployed. Many of the plants have been set up in factory buildings that private industry has had to abandon in the last three or four years.

Although it is emphasized that the finished products are for the use of the unemployed and will not be sold on the general market, many protests against what is called "government competition" are being received at federal emergency relief headquarters. A recent announcement that the unemployed would be put to work making rough furniture for their homes brought 700 letters of protest from furniture manufacturers.

Wide Range of Articles

The list of articles which state relief offices are now manufacturing with the use of federal funds includes, besides mattresses and furniture, sheets, pillow cases, towels, shirts, underwear, pajamas, nightgowns, children's play suits, overalls and dresses and slips for women and young girls—in fact, all kinds of clothing for men, women and children. Relief officials defend their program on the grounds that the people who receive the clothing would not be buying it, but would be wearing rags.

The sewing and canning programs are giving work to some 300,000 persons in the states, a large part of which are women. Relief officials like the projects because they give really productive work to the unemployed and at the same time train them along lines that may enable them to find work later. Unable to see the end of the new applicants for relief, officials hope that the self-help scheme will aid the Government to get out from under the tremendous burden it is shouldering. With factories lying idle as well as men and women, they believe the natural thing is to bring the two together.

In the fall the Government's manufacturing program will be extended to use the thousands of hides of cattle bought in the drought regions. Federal authorities have promised the tanning industry that they will keep these hides off the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Schuschnigg Advised to Give Wider Base to Austrian Rule In New Franco-British Move

Monitor's Review of Week in Europe Finds Reich Reaching Far Afield for Voters in Hitler Plebiscite—Danes Drop 'No Arms' Policy

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 18—The British and French Governments, the Monitor understands, have privately advised Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, to enlarge the basis of his Government. It is understood he has already been approached by the Social Democrats in this connection.

While the Anglo-French démarche is regarded as an important evidence of the attitude of these Governments toward the present dictatorial régime in Austria, it is not expected to have startling results. In the first place, the Social Democrats are unlikely to have forgotten what happened to their comrades during the February shootings.

Moreover, a broadening of the base of the Austrian Government, whether in the direction of the Social Democrats or the National Socialist would scarcely be palatable to Signor Mussolini, who, as the financial backer of the existing Heimwehr-clerical coalition expects to be allowed to call the turn in Austria.

At the same time, Downing Street, the Quai d'Orsay and other chancelleries are receiving pessimistic reports about the prospects of the present Austrian Government. Competent observers feel it must either persuade the Social Democrats or the National Socialists to support it or go under—with incalculable effects on the European situation.

Stauning Reverses Arms Policy

Mr. Thorwald Stauning, Prime Minister and leader of the Danish Socialist Party, which long has been advocating total disarmament, is understood to have revised his previous attitude on this subject. Under his auspices, Denmark has accumulated quite a considerable force in southern Jutland, partly as a result of the demand from local inhabitants at the beginning of the year for permission to establish a private defense force in this region, which belonged to Germany until 1919 and still has a number of German inhabitants.

Formerly the Socialists, with Mr. Stauning at their head, stood for the reduction of Denmark's naval as well as military forces to the level of frontier police. Actually, the bulk of the governmental forces in southern Jutland are officially described as military police force. The fact remains, however, that they are well armed and equipped to put up a strong resistance if need arises. The Prime Minister's *volte-face* on this question is understood to be an outcome of consultation with conservatives and Left radical parties as to the best method of defending Denmark's frontiers.

Plebiscite, War Guilt in Reich

The campaign for tomorrow's plebiscite in Germany has by no means been confined to the Fatherland. Four buses chartered by the German Consulate at Geneva are carrying voters from that Swiss city. A number of German residents in Istanbul, Turkey, are being taken by a German steamer out into the Black Sea where they will record their votes beyond the limit of Turkish territorial waters. It is

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Sticks to Guns

By Eugene Hutchinson

Miss Viola Ilma

President of Central Bureau for Young America

Youth Congress Is Still Divided When It Closes

Each Side Elects Heads and Adopts Program for Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Miss Viola Ilma of New York City was elected chairman of the board of governors of the First American Youth Congress at the closing session of the congress last night at New York University.

Taking its first step to organize on a permanent, nation-wide basis, the congress which was planned eight months ago by Miss Ilma, as president of the Central Bureau for Young America, concluded its three-day program by electing a board aiming to be as widely representative of the United States as a whole as possible.

The opposing faction, having Mr. Waldo McNutt of Topeka, Kan., as chairman, passed a resolution protesting discrimination against Negroes, particularly in the South, when this discrimination deprives them of public school facilities. Negro teachers in the public schools should receive pay equal to that paid white teachers, provided their work is equal, it was advocated in another resolution. Politically and economically controlled institutions that prevent academic freedom were condemned.

This same group, which objected to being termed "radical," voted for the abolition of all forms of military training in high schools and colleges, and for the diversion of the millions now so spent for increased educational and relief facilities; the abolition of the Citizens Military Training Corps; freedom of all imprisoned in Fascist countries for their opposition to Fascism; the defense of the Democratic rights gained by the masses of people; against all forms of exploitation and hatred against national and racial minorities, Jews, Negros, Mexicans, Japanese; for the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces from colonial countries, China, the Phillippines; for the support of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union; for complete disarmament. It was stressed that the "only constructive proposals toward peace at international conferences have been offered by the Soviet Union."

NRA Orders Silk Men On 4-Day Week

Runs to Sept. 28—Intent Is to Cut Production—Trade Is Uneasy

Sees Millions Lost If Strike Develops

President Keeps Sharp Eye on Move, Thinking Workers Have No Just Cause

The Federal Government is keeping a close eye on the threatened strike of the nation's textile workers.

The head of the United Textile Workers, the body which precipitated the threat of a general walkout, says that only the President can stop the tie-up.

In line with this, the textile code authority today ordered the silk industry on a four-day week basis from Aug. 24 to Sept. 28.

It also restricts operation on those days to 80 per cent of the code maximum.

The stated intent is to regulate supply to decreased demand.

Meanwhile the executive council of the United Textile Workers, said to have assurance of A. F. of L. support and that of affiliated workers, is preparing a campaign of battle.

The union, however, today refused to tax workers to raise a "war chest" of $15,000 monthly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — The Federal Government, from President Roosevelt down, was today keeping a sharp eye on developments in the textile industry where strike warnings threaten to take somewhere up to 500,000 men out of work and tie up the first major industry to come under NRA supervision.

While there is no disposition to minimize the potential dangers of the situation here, it is felt that as yet there is no reason for direct federal intervention. It is pointed out that the authority to order a general textile strike, which is now vested in the new executive committee of the United Textile Workers of America, is an optional, not a mandatory, authority.

The White House remains extremely cool to the suggestion of direct presidential intervention which has come from the union headquarters in New York. It strongly deprecates the tendency in each recurring strike situation to seek Mr. Roosevelt's personal mediation. It is certain that the chief executive has not the slightest intention at this time of being involved.

See Little Justification

Back of Washington's coolness lies the general feeling that workers have less real justification for a strike in the textile industry than in any other instance where labor unrest has developed since the collective bargaining guarantees of the National Recovery Act first began to foment discord between labor and capital.

Not only does the Administration have a warm spot in its heart for the industry because it was the first to embrace the NRA and the first to come under the NRA code, but it also has the longest files and the most accurate record of working conditions in this country of all which have been kept under NRA.

And these files and records for the most part are favorable to the employers and not to labor. They show the extent to which the industry has been policed, the care with which workers' grievances have been weighed and adjudicated, and the burden which increased cost of raw materials has placed upon it and its present financial inability to grant higher wages and shorter hours.

Fears Labor Unreasonable

In fact, for the first time the casual observer in the NRA senses a feeling that labor has definitely overstepped the bounds of reason and has allowed its past success under Section 7A to go to its collective head. Here, it is felt, is one instance where everything conceivable has been done for labor, and yet now it is about to tie up an entire industry for the sake of more regardless of the fact that, as far as can be judged, a granting of more wages and shorter hours would wreck the industry.

The only real complaint textile labor may have, it is felt here, is over scattered instances of the "stretch-out" system which increases the load of work per man to compensate for higher wages. The Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board has investigated 4000 complaints of this character of which 800, involving code violation, have been adjusted. The balance were considered due to misunderstandings which were cleared up.

The trouble over wages started when the NRA granted a request from the industry for a 25 per cent reduction in machine hours worked in each plant. The NRA considered this better than complete shut downs which otherwise would have been general. General Johnson felt that by this device all regular labor would continue to receive at least a portion of its income.

At that time—May, 1934—labor threatened to strike, demanding the same wages for the shorter work

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Stronger Laws Advocated For Drunken Driving

A. A. A. Urges More Uniform, Adequate and Rigidly Enforced Penalties

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Revealing that in many states it is legally possible for a motorist convicted of driving while drunk to escape with a fine of as little as 1 cent or one day in jail, Mr. Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, declares that more control can be acquired over drunken driving by providing "more uniform, adequate, reasonable and rigidly enforced penalties."

The A. A. A. survey, among other things, shows:

Penalties that may be legally imposed for first offense convictions range from 1 cent to $5000.

Jail sentences provided by law range from one day to five years.

Seven states, namely, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and West Virginia, make jail sentences mandatory for first convictions, while two states, Kentucky and Mississippi, have no provisions either for an optional or a mandatory jail sentence for first offenses.

Three states, New Hampshire, Virginia and Rhode Island, have definitely provided by law that sentences for second convictions cannot be suspended.

Suspension or revocation of driving permits is mandatory for first offenses in 31 states.

Only 17 states require the posting of financial reponsibility upon conviction of this offense.

Mr. Henry recommended as reasonable the standard furnished in the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code as recently amended by the Fourth National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. For first convictions the code prescribes a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1000, or a jail sentence of not less than 10 days and not more than one year, or both. For second offenses it prescribes a minimum mandatory jail sentence of 90 days, with an additional fine in the discretion of the court.

Austrian Lowers Women's Mark For Channel Crossing

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 18 (AP)—Miss Emma Faber, Austrian woman, was given credit for a short time today with having broken all records for swimming the English Channel, but a re-check of the time she left the French shore at Gris Nez for the chalk cliffs of Dover quickly set the situation aright.

It was announced that the sturdy Austrian had plunged into the Channel at 6:30 a. m. on one side and climbed out at 3:15 p. m. on the other, an all-but-unbelievable elapsed time of 8h. 45m. This was amended later, however, to 12:45 a. m. for the starting time, 5h. 45m. earlier, giving her a total time of 14h. 30m., but still the fastest time by one minute ever made by a woman.

The record for the crossing generally accepted here is that of Georges Michel, Paris baker, who swam the same stretch of turbulent water in 11h., 5m., in 1926. Miss Gertrude Ederle, who gained international fame by the accomplishment, made the fastest previous time ever turned in by a woman, 14h. 31m., in 1926.

Wheat Conclave In Deadlock Over Export Proposal

Powers Accept 600,000,000 Bushels as Next World Crop Estimate

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The world wheat conference failed to agree today on export quotas but, as was expected, officially accepted 600,000,000 bushels as the estimated world demand during the crop year beginning this month.

The conference also agreed that this figure might be increased in view of the world-wide shortage of animal feed and the possibilities of using a considerable amount of wheat stocks for feed purposes.

The figure of approximately 600,000,000 bushels was proposed by Mr. Andrew Cairns of Canada. The figure is substantially higher than most of the recent estimates by other wheat trade experts including the Rome Institute of Agriculture which placed the demand at 570,000,000 bushels.

Last summer the wheat commission accepted 560,000,000 as the basis for the export quotas ending July 21 of this year.

The hitch was made known when representatives of the countries—the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—made a report before the full international wheat commission.

A long session was held yesterday by the "Big Four" representatives with a view of reporting back a completed scheme for export control to the full commission.

Argentina demanded a quota of 150,000,000 bushels, but the other big exporters insisted it must guarantee an acreage reduction commensurate to that made by the United States, Australia and Canada before they would grant such an allotment.

Confirmation of the fact that the Argentine, Russian and a few other delegates lack instructions from their governments made it extremely doubtful that an agreement can be reached at this conference.

The full conference continued a discussion of the new quarterly export quota plan at today's session.

The dean of the delegates, Prof. Ernst Lauer, of Switzerland, who is vice-president of the League of Nations agricultural committee, gave a long technical explanation of the complicated plan whereby amounts allotted to countries would be adjusted every three months according to prevailing prices.

This plan was described by one of the delegates as "the emaciated offshoot" of the minimum price scheme defeated last May. Professor Lauer is one of the few delegates who still favor the minimum price plan.

Argentina, still adamantly opposed to minimum prices, has the support of England. It was learned that American delegates, who once were the strongest supporters of the scheme, no longer favor it.

Rome Fliers Take Off On Return to America

ROME, Aug. 18 (AP)—Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli hopped off at 7:02 a. m., today (1:02 a. m., E. S. T.) for Dublin, en route to the United States on a return flight. The fliers were bade farewell at the field by Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Undersecretary of Air, and members of Lieutenant Sabelli's family.

The fliers have been guests of the Italian Aviation Corps since their arrival here several weeks ago, after crossing the Atlantic in May with a forced landing at Moy.

New York-Montreal Good-Will Flight Has 65 Planes On Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 18—The 65 airplanes taking part in the fourth annual Roosevelt Field-Montreal international good-will flight took off from Roosevelt Field this morning, expecting to reach their destination at Montreal this afternoon.

The slower ships got under way first, one of them, a Taylor Cub, with top speed of 50 miles an hour and piloted by Mr. Allen Hull of Rockville Center, L. I., started yesterday, to be overtaken by the rest of the fleet at Westport, N. Y., today. Another participant to leave yesterday was Mr. George Atwell Jr., polo player and aviation pilot, of Westbury. The fast planes, capable of doing 175 miles an hour, were the last to leave the field.

The planes will leave Montreal on the return flight at 2 p. m. Sunday, following a route east of Lake Champlain to Swanton, Vt., where they will alight to clear customs.

Near Montreal the "Maritime Cruise" from the Canadian Maritime Provinces and the Toronto Flying Club's planes will join the Roosevelt Field armada, resulting in a concentration of about 200 machines at St. Hubert airport. The cruise idea was started four years ago for the purpose of promoting private flying in both Canada and the United States.

Two Belgians Seek Stratosphere Data

HOUR-HAVERNE, Belg., Aug. 18 (AP)—Two Belgians soared away at dawn today on an adventurous flight into the stratosphere M. Max Cosyns and M. Neree Vanderlist took off at 6:17 a. m. (12:17 a. m., E. S. T.) in their huge silk and rubber balloon. They were standing in a sealed aluminum ball.

A mist which had prevailed earlier cleared entirely and the wind, which had alarmed the balloonists shortly after midnight, went down as if ashamed of having disturbed the calm of a summer morning.

Despite favorable conditions, the start was far behind the scheduled time.

Peaceful Accord On Railway Issue Looms in Far East

Soviets Disclose Approach to Japanese Offer on Chinese Eastern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 — Disclosure that Russo-Japanese negotiations concerning the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway have come much nearer agreement than was generally suspected revives hope here that a settlement may be possible in the early fall, despite present friction in Manchuria.

The official Soviet statement reveals that the most recent Japanese offer fixed the price at 120,000,000 yen, or about $36,000,000, whereas the Soviets have agreed to accept 160,000,000 yen, about $48,000,000.

As evidence of its willingness to settle the matter reasonably, Moscow reveals full details of the negotiations, showing that the Soviets originally asked 250,000,000 gold rubles for the railway, which equaled 625,000,000 yen. The Japanese made an original offer of 50,000,000 yen, which the Soviet statement declares "was not serious," and gradually increased the offer to 120,000,000.

It is apparent that by reducing the price from 625,000,000 to 160,000,000 yen the Soviets have disclosed a decided spirit of compromise, and that the Japanese have also indicated a disposition to increase the price sufficiently to make settlement possible. The latest Soviet offer is further reduced by the fact that they agree to accept two-thirds of the specified sum in Japanese goods.

Expenditures necessary for arranging the dismissal allowances for Soviet employees of the railway have proved problematic in the purchase negotiations, but the Japanese finally agreed that the "Manchukuo Government" should assume these payments, amounting to 30,000,000 yen.

With the offers so nearly equal, it is reasonable to suppose that a settlement is possible despite the present friction. Certainly neither country is justified in provoking a conflict over 40,000,000 yen.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 18, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Progress in Education ..... 4 and 5
News of Art, Music and the Theater 6
The Home Forum 7
Nationalism and Internationalism
[With German Translation]
Interior Decoration and Antiques..... 10
Weather 11
Events Tonight 11
Radio Time-Table 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

What does the farmer think about the New Deal for agriculture? Professor Parker summarizes some Kansas views, in the Wide Horizon, on the Editorial Page.

Is it lawful for a teacher to chastise pupils? See today's article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

The editor of the Home Furnishings and Decorative Arts Page takes us today on "A Penobscot Bay Holiday."

The student of German might enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another Parable of Safed the Sage, and an unusual layout of silhouettes contributed by members of the Monitor Camera Club.

Hitler's Coup Saved Nation, Germany Told

Führer Defends Seizing Presidency, in Hamburg Radiocast

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 18—"The German Government doesn't need to strive for success in war, doesn't need foreign political successes of this kind in order to strengthen its position at home."

With these words Herr Hitler closed his eve of the poll speech at Hamburg yesterday ending a colossal campaign of political propaganda the like of which is unknown hitherto anywhere in the world. Even Germany has never witnessed such an amazing force of radio, press, public organizations and public figures to get the German nation to ratify the 100 per cent assumption by Herr Hitler of powers formerly enjoyed by President von Hindenburg, together with his own existing powers as Chancellor.

Herr Hitler's speech, which lasted nearly two hours, particularly stressed the need for German unity after having followed his general method of devoting the larger portion of his time to a review of pre-National Socialist Germany and then following with emphasis upon benefits of the present régime.

The Hamburg police had taken great measures of precaution for

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

'On Ships of State, Prue'

'Mussolini, My Dear Sister, Would Make His Vessel Into a Gunboat, and on a Communist Ship We'd All Take Turns at the Boilers!'

Meanwhile, British Treacly Puddings

Richard L. Strout, of the Monitor's Washington staff, breaks away from his old friends in "Claverly Street" to revisit England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the second.

S. S. Aquitania, At Sea, Thursday

Dear Prue:

The difficulty about all this voyage, my dear sister, is to believe that it is real. In all my preparations I neglected the essential one, I find, of sitting down and convincing myself that all this was happening to me. Here I am, a sedentary and bookish man, pried loose from my rut, and actually in mid-Atlantic. "And a very good thing, too!" I hear you say. Well, mind Waldo, the cat, then, and see he gets his fish on Friday, and I shall do what I can.

I think the menu was what really convinced me we were sailing for England. The Cunard Company has done well by us. But the British prejudices peep through. There is an honest effort to Americanize this bill of fare; there is optional shredded wheat for breakfast, and there is ice cream for dinner. But there is also a selective choice of British beef, British veal, British lamb; something called "Oxford brawn" (connected perhaps with the athletic attainments of the university); all served with standard British sauces and mustard, and followed when desired by hearty, British treacly puddings.

WALDO DREAMS

Good, solid, substantial stuff, if you opt British on the menu; the kind of food that made tight little England great.

Young Jones, the newspaper man from Washington who shares my cabin, says the ship resembles the aristocratic state. First class, he says, looks down on second class; second class on third class, and third—well, it looks down on the fish!

This condition of affairs appears to irritate young Jones. Let me say in passing that he improves somewhat on acquaintance; under his journalistic cockiness there is a certain bump of astuteness. I tell him I enjoy such definite class divisions; I am a conservative.

"You know where you are in such a social scheme," I say. "A pure democracy would be a cabin ship, I suppose—all one class; Mr. Musso-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Politics in the Civil Service
Drought Relief Under Way
A Blue Eagle in Controversy

Labor Troubles and Drought Blamed for Abnormal Drop in Employment in July—Social Service Program Still in the Air

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The end of the first week since President Roosevelt returned from his vacation trip found him making some headway against the numerous problems which awaited him, but with final results in most cases still far away.

Drought has been taken care of about as well as the Administration can. Crop-control policy has been decided and all the drought-relief measures which are going to be taken have been started. Inflation pressure has relaxed for the moment, following silver nationalization and extensive issuance of new silver certificates. Despite a threatening textile industry strike, labor unrest is apparently subsiding somewhat.

With these emergency matters still demanding much of his attention, he has been unable as yet to give the amount of time he would like to study of contemplated new social legislation, but work on it progresses and he is hoping to be free to devote most of his attention to this subject in the near future.

His latest public act has been to reiterate his desire to purge the regular federal establishment of politics. While he discussed his views and ordered civil service examinations for all employees taken in without examinations under previous administration, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, revealed a disappointing setback in employment figures, the American Automobile Association sought more adequate laws for penalizing drunken driving and the NRA was stirred to action in the Chicago Motor Coach case.

* * *

Employment set back: Because of drought and labor disturbances, employment and pay rolls took considerably more than their usual slump between June and July, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, reports.

Only three times in the last 15 years has this year's setback been equaled or exceeded. Factory employment decreased 3 per cent and pay rolls 6.8 per cent. Miss Perkins figured that this meant that 359,000 workers lost their jobs while weekly pay rolls were $10,460,000 less.

Despite the slump, Miss Perkins pointed out, July employment stood 2,560,000 higher than March, 1933, when President Roosevelt took office, and 1,300,000 higher than July a year ago. The pay roll was $72,800,000 greater than in March, 1933.

"Strikes, which directly or indirectly affected plant operations, together with drought and extreme heat, tended to accentuate the customary seasonal decline in July because of inventory-taking and repairs and vacations," Miss Perkins explained.

If it had not been for the strikes and drought, the Secretary of Labor said, the decrease in employment probably would have been no more than 1½ or 2 per cent, instead of 3. The decline was much more pronounced in the durable-goods group which the Administration has for some time being attempting to pull up, than it was for the nondurable group. The durable-goods group showed a drop of 4.8 per cent, while the nondurable group dropped only 1.6 per cent. The most pronounced decline was reported by the steel industry.

* * *

NRA and Chicago's Coaches: NRA's failure to date to order removal of the Blue Eagle from the Chicago Motor Coach Company became a topic of considerable importance in highest official circles here. President Roosevelt, who apparently had not heard of the case before his regular press conference yesterday afternoon has interested himself in it and presumably is responsible for the fact that shortly after his conference an NRA deputy boarded the train for Chicago to dicker with the company officials.

The question also was discussed at length at the first formal meeting of the Emergency Industrial Committee where some form of agreement apparently was worked out. As far as can be gathered Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, acted as intermediary between Mr. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief. It is a difference of opinion between these last two which has elevataed the case into the ranks of those which have marked the high spots in NRA history.

The board found the Chicago company guilty of violating Section 7A of the Recovery Act. According to labor groups and friends of the board, this finding left the NRA no option but to take away the company's Blue Eagle, which has not yet been done. General Johnson is understood to feel some skepticism about the effectiveness of taking away insignia from a company operating 150 miles of bus lines in Chicago's city limits. He is moving with extreme caution and prefers to seek some kind of a compromise with the company.

* * *

Politics in Civil Service: Whether the President's orders for examination of Civil servants who came in under previous Administrations without benefit of examinations is politics, or an effort to purge the regular federal establishment of politics will be answered differently by Republicans and Democrats.

Republicans contend this is just a device to oust large numbers of regular civil servants for the sake of making jobs for Democratic job hunters. Democrats, on the other hand, contend that, particularly in the latter days of the Hoover Administration, large numbers of Republican political appointees were "blanketed in" under the protecting shelter of the Civil Service by Executive order and without being required to take examinations.

Democrats assert that this was the worst form of patronage abuse and that requiring such individuals to take an examination now merely rights a wrong which their predecessors committed. If in the process some Republicans lose out through incompetence and a way is opened for able Democrats, well, no Democrat could see any ground for complaint.

Mr. Roosevelt at any rate indicates his feeling that such a reexamination is desirable in the interests of improving the Civil Service. At the same time he reemphasized his opposition to political activities on the part of government workers. He announced he had authorized the FERA to dismiss any employee running for political office or engaging in political campaigns.

Hold 'Em, Donkey!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor to Interview Reference Librarian

MISS BLANCHE L. DAVENPORT, Reference Librarian of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed in the next of the Monitor series, Saturday, Aug. 18, at the new time of 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. Stations WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, Aug. 25, Mr. H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

New Cruiser Tuscaloosa Accepted by U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—The U. S. S. Tuscaloosa, new 10,000-ton cruiser, formally became a unit of the United States Navy yesterday, when she was turned over to Capt. G. B. Landenberger, Acting Commandant, at colorful commissioning ceremonies at the navy yard. She was then accepted by Capt. John N. Ferguson of the Tuscaloosa.

The Tuscaloosa, a $10,500,000 craft will remain at Philadelphia for another month for additional outfitting and then will join division 7 of the navy's scouting force as the flagship. She is the fifteenth of the 18 cruisers of the eight-inch gun type allowed under the London treaty.

Loss by Fire Low at Miami

The fire loss at Miami, Fla., during the fiscal year just ended was only $33,141, or 30 cents per capita.

'Ships of State, Prue, Have Their Classes'

(Continued from Page 1)

lini would make his vessel into a gunboat, while on the Communist ship we should all take turns at the boilers. But here we cut our cloth to our purse, and each knows his own level."

"That is all very well," said young Jones, "though you do mix metaphors; but at least I intend to break down class distinctions tonight in a very practical manner!" And I understand the young scamp took Miss High-heels across the second class barrier last night, and danced in the first class salon.

We are approaching land, and will have the usual ship's "farewell dinner" tonight. It is extraordinary how acquaintance ripens on shipboard. I have mentioned Miss Mullsifer (Low-heels) and her niece (high-heels) before. The latter designation is no longer correct. She appears in sensible sport shoes. She is a Californian Valkyr, with golden hair and a ripple of muscle on her tennis arm. She has quite taken the heart of the Scot who sits at our table, and is leading all the young men a chase, I can tell you. Indeed, young Mr. Jones refers to her privately as the Chased Diana.

I do not think young Jones quite knows how to take me. After my defense of the capitalistic state he responded grimly that this ship at least fairly typifies it. As he computes it, first class controls one-half total deck space; second class, one-third; third class, the balance, or only about one-sixth.

"Compare that," says he, "with American census statistics: These show that the upper tenth of our own population already possesses something like one-half of the detachable wealth! Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal is intended (if I understand him aright) to shift a little of the 'first class' space over to 'second class,' and so on, but not to break down entirely the capitalistic divisions of our ship of state.

Relative sizes: American Gentleman and English pudding.

I commended Jones upon the succinctness of his metaphor, and said that he had put Mr. Roosevelt to me in a much more favorable light. At this the young man exchanged what, I think, was a wink, with his companion across the table.

We begin to see other steamers as we approach land. Three great ships, the Bremen, the Leviathan and the Majestic, went past today—a noble sight! I am reading with pleasure the journal of Arnold Bennett which you gave me for the voyage, and mean to incorporate some of it in the next part of my travel letter.

It is time to dress now for the farewell dinner. Miss Mullsifer is pursuing her genealogical researches upon my family tree. I think she is a little daunted by the attractiveness of this California niece of hers whom she had not seen before this trip since the hair-ribbon stage. She looks inquiringly to me from time to time. Europe is going to be a livelier place for her, I imagine, than she expected. I believe we shall plan to go up to the same hotel in London. If I am any judge, young Jones will be there too, and Young Scotia not far behind.

Affectionately,
Henry.

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

uation, others waited for the return of delegates from the New York convention.

Skilled Workers Stand Pat

Striking edgemakers in Lynn and Boston refuse to do business with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. As a result, a tieup in all shoe plants of these two cities is threatened.

The edgemakers are highly-skilled artisans and can't easily be replaced. If they continue in their walkout, the whole manufacturing process is liable to be crippled. Of 27 Lynn factories, these workers are out in all but two or three. In Boston, they are striking in seven out of 12 shops.

In all these plants there is pending an agreement with the shoe and leather workers' union, thus union officials say the edgemakers' strike is illegal. The edgemakers retaliate by threatening to form their own union.

The union today notified the manufacturers that they can take on other workers to fill the edgemakers' places. But, it is pointed out, that's easier said than done.

Crime Control

Bench Wants Truth

Judge Edward L. Logan of the South Boston District Court will have no more "gangsters and alleged wiseacres coming into this courtroom and attempting to turn it into a travesty on justice."

Yesterday, by way of demonstrating his purpose, he found a witness, testifying for the government in an assault case, guilty of perjury, sentenced him to 30 days in jail.

The witness was to have testified against the assault suspect, having himself been the victim of the alleged attack. Instead of repeating the story given police originally, that he had been dragged from his taxi and beaten, however, on the stand he said he was drunk and fell from the cab.

Immediately Judge Logan had him put in the prisoners' box, found him guilty of perjury, pronounced sentence. The case was continued until Monday.

"And," warned Judge Logan, "for each lie that you tell at that time I will sentence you to an additional 30 days."

He said he hoped the incident would be a lesson to all witnesses in subsequent cases.

Miscellaneous

Dynamite Echoes

Last year Newton constructed a high level sewer, and had to use dynamite to push through the rock in places.

Reverberations of those dynamite blasts still are being heard. Although at the time workmen noticed no ill effects from the explosions, property owners in the vicinity apparently did. At least claims against the city have amounted to several thousands of dollars. Some of these cases have been settled, but legal controversy over others is likely to go on for months, it is expected.

A. F. of L. Forecasts Upturn in Business Following Labor Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug 18—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned its two weeks' conference on the economic and industrial situation here today with a prediction of a substantial upturn in the nation's business this year by Mr. William Green, president of the federation and spokesman for the group.

"We believe that, after the seasonal decline which inevitably comes during the summer, there will be a substantial rise after Labor Day," Mr. Green said. "It will be traceable to normal improvement after the summer drop and to further stimulation of the National Recovery Act."

The council will act immediately to further the latter process, Mr. Green announced, saying it had directed its officers to call on President Roosevelt to urge that he start a comprehensive civil works plan.

"We believe that such action is necessary to prevent an extraordinarily serious situation during the coming winter, when obviously the effects of the drought will aggravate the industrial unemployment problem," he continued.

The work of the council while here was the preparation of the agenda for the federation's national convention in San Francisco, which opens on Oct. 1.

Libraries Launch Campaign To Spread Cultural Advantages

Urge Nation to Consider Books as 'Investments' in Better Citizenship; Curtailing Funds in Time of Greatest Need Deplored

Launching a progressive campaign for modern education and cultural advantages for all, the American Library Association has indorsed measures to forward development of libraries and to increase their service.

The national planning committee of the association, composed of Harry M. Lydenberg, assistant director of the New York Public Library; Ralph Munn, director of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library; Louis R. Wilson, dean of the University of Chicago graduate library school, and Carl H. Milam, association secretary, are keenly alert to the public library's opportunity in the field of adult education. Their list of indorsements is headed by "federal aid for libraries and assumption by the national Government of responsibility for leadership in the library movement."

Books an Investment

"The library public," says Mr. R. L. Duffus, "might profitably do a little revolting against fiscal policies that cripple libraries. The banks of the world are gorged with capital that seeks a safe investment. The depression has at least proved that there is no safer investment, none more remunerative and few more unmistakably conducive to the common weal than the provision and maintenance of public libraries."

The planning board in each of the 40 states where such a body has been appointed has been requested by the association council to work for federal assistance in establishing a library division in the department responsible for educational, cultural and recreational activities. It is urged that federal appropriation be made whereby funds, allocated to the several states and territories through state library agencies, may be made available for placing materials of scholarship equally before people in all parts of the country.

Mr. L. H. Robbins, in the New York Times magazine section of May 20, wrote: "Since 1929 more than 4,000,000 new borrowers of books have registered, bringing the total count of the library public to 24,000,000, exclusive of the crowds who use the reading rooms without borrowing books. It is said that a greater number of homes are reached by the libraries than by any other public service except that of the water mains."

Reduced Income

Reduction of income for books which has accompanied the increase in demand for books during the past four years is definitely opposed in a resolution which the council has adopted. It urges trustees of every library to call the present, acute situation to the attention of appropriating bodies and to request more adequate funds for books, without encroaching on the funds for the necessary service, service which, it is generally admitted goes largely unrecognized.

Among other measures indorsed is state aid for school libraries, through the installment in each state of a library agency charged with the developing and coördinating of library service throughout the state. Through lack of coördination only a part of the population is served. The League of Library Commissions survey in 1933 gave 43,890,548 as the number of persons in the United States without local public library service.

Commenting on this, a Chicago news dispatch of Oct. 20, 1933, stated: "There are 1002 counties without a library and 242 cities of more than 3,000,000 people without library service. Texas has 3,686,423 without such service. New England has the fewest people without library service."

Federations of Libraries

The association also indorses "close coördination of university and other large libraries to increase the accessibility of research materials to all scholars and advanced students"; and "federation and coördination of public libraries in large systems, each system to serve a metropolitan area, a large county or several counties."

It emphatically favors the "enactment of a law in every state providing for the certification of librarians" as a means of improving library service through raising the standard of personnel and preventing the appointment of the unqualified.

A certification law has been suggested which would provide for the establishment of a certifying body qualified to promote librarianship as a profession and to protect its interests; and which would require all libraries receiving support from public funds, after a specified date, to appoint to positions of chief librarian and full-time assistant only persons holding certificates.

New York Support Of Housing Campaign Urged by Lehman

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18—Participation by New York State in the federal housing program is urged by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in a special message calling for enabling measures which the Legislature has for consideration today.

In citing the benefits to be accrued from such legislation by the people of the State, Governor Lehman said:

"The National Housing Act will unquestionably prove of great help to our home owners. The renovation and modernization of housing will create considerable employment both in the trades and in the industries. The State of New York should cooperate to the fullest with the program of the National Housing Act."

Kidnapers Free Evangelist

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. R. H. Askew, North Carolina evangelist, walked into the Nashville police station today and said he had been in the hands of kidnapers since last Tuesday.

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Education to Aid Democracy Urged as Way of Combatting World Dictatorship Trend

Schools Termed Stabilizing Force of Society at New York Convention; Burden of Training Electorate to Provide Social Security Placed on Teachers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—"Education for the defense of democracy against the threat of dictatorship" was the keynote of speeches delivered before the National School View and School Mart convention here today.

Cities and states that curtail the money that would finance the improvement of education are cutting at the roots of democracy in its days of severest trial the convention was told by these speakers.

"Those who believe in the preservation of democracy," declared Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, executive official of the joint committee of teachers' organizations, "look to the schools of the future to turn out socially-minded citizens who believe in basic change through evolution rather than revolution."

"Only in the right type of school," said Dr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of schools in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., "can the child be taught early the evils that arise out of the competitive system."

These speakers agreed that education is to be the hope of Democracy in a world trending toward dictatorships. They held that basic changes in the economic organization of society, which are forcing greater centralization of Government, are so complex as to throw confusion into the ranks of the people who support Democratic Government. Unless the people can be educated to an ability to cope with these inevitable changes, they said, Democracy is in danger of breaking down.

The schools, therefore, were termed the stabilizing forces of society. Upon them, the speakers placed the burden of training an electorate that will recognize the appeal of reason in leaders who are taking steps toward combatting the business cycle, and providing social security. On the schools also they placed the need for educating voters who are socially-minded enough to reject the counsel of those leaders who would continue outworn economic methods which oppress lower classes and prepare the way for the outburst of revolution.

"Let the students behold the misery that selfish individualism brings into the work," Dr. Lefkowitz concluded, "and then help them to see the wisdom of dedicating themselves to the service of their fellow men as the highest form of service to the state and to themselves."

Troops Are Reduced As Peace Nears In Minneapolis Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18—Details of the election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to determine employee representation in the 1966 forms affected by the truck drivers' strike were being worked out here today.

Immediately after his arrival here from Washington Mr. P. A. Donoghue, representing the national board, who directed the election in the longshoremen's dispute on the west coast, went into conference with employers, strikers and officials of the Twin Cities Regional Labor Board to plan the election machinery. He also desired, he said, to have both sides in the dispute come to various agreements regarding the conduct and carrying out of the results of the election.

Ballots were being printed for the secret vote and notices to employees were prepared. Employers compiled lists of eligible voters from their pay rolls. It is understood, though not officially announced, only those employees on the pay rolls the day the strike was called will cast ballots.

NRA Orders Silk Trade On Four-Day Week

(Continued from Page 1)

hours. The NRA investigated and brought forth an exhaustive summary of conditions showing that textile workers were 70 per cent better paid than they had been a year before and 15 per cent better, in terms of purchasing power, than they had been in 1928 and 1929.

It also found that the cost of raw materials had gone up more than 100 per cent and that "the margin available to the industry is thus being squeezed, declining prices of finished goods and increasing cost of raw materials."

The NRA's conclusion was that any wage increase "would involve considerable difficulties" and that consideration of such increases should be deferred until such a time as generally improved conditions should result in an increased demand for textiles.

Textile Council Works On Plan of Campaign For Threatened Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—With the support of the American Federation of Labor for a nation-wide walkout of cotton textile workers assured, and with the decision of the workers in affiliated industries to join the strike in their pockets, the new executive council of the United Textile Workers of America is today preparing to consider measures for implementing the call to stop work when it is assured but refused to tax workers to raise a "war chest" of $15,000 a month.

Following the close of the annual convention, which is expected to end today, the executive council will hold a meeting, with the mandate of the delegates for a nation-wide strike order to be issued "if no satisfactory agreements could be reached with the employers" by Sept. 1, as the chief item on the agenda.

The resolution authorizing a strike call in the silk and rayon, woolen and worsted and synthetic rayon divisions to support the demands of the cotton textile workers was carried unanimously at a special session of the annual convention last night.

Would Be Nearly 1,000,000 Out

A strike order calling out all workers in these allied branches of the industry would add about 350,000 persons to the army of 500,000 idle in the cotton textile field, if the walk-out is ordered, it was estimated.

Meanwhile hope was expressed in some quarters that the stop work order, which would precipitate a controversy that would rank among the major disputes in the history of American industry, would be averted.

The appointment of Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, as a member of the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, announced from Washington by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on Thursday, was seen in some quarters as a sop thrown to the textile workers in an effort to mollify them. One of the chief demands of the textile workers is that labor be represented on the code authorities.

Mr. McMahon, however, expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt alone could intervene successfully to stop the strike.

Says Strike Inevitable

"It is quite evident that the textile workers are aroused," he said. "Unless the President intervenes and uses his powerful influence with the employers on the subject of hours, wages, differential and machine loads, nothing is going to stop the strike.

"We will tell General Johnson that we appreciate his efforts but that he is not big enough to help us. Under the mandate of the convention yesterday, there is no doubt of the strikes being called unless the President and the leaders of the textile industry sit down at the conference table with representatives of the textile workers."

Mr. Frank Schweitzer, who introduced the resolution to extend the strike to the silk and rayon weavers, declared that workers in the silk textile industry "are in exactly the same boat as the cotton workers."

"They are in a worse condition than I have ever seen them before," he asserted. "Workers by the thousands are unemployed. There are localities in Pennsylvania and in other states where only 10 weavers out of hundreds are at work."

Favors Individual Efforts

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Arthur Compton
University of Chicago

Hitler Coup Saved Nation, Germany Told

(Continued from Page 1)

protecting Herr Hitler during his visit, so that among other things it was not even permitted to throw bouquets of flowers or even send them to Herr Hitler, and all streets through which he passed were very carefully guarded.

HAMBURG, Ger., Aug. 18 (AP)—Herr Hitler said he appropriated the authority of the President instantly, and added that his purpose in stepping into the place left vacant by von Hindenburg was to forestall a national calamity.

"Otherwise we naturally would have chosen another way—first an appeal to the people and then a carrying out of the people's decision," Herr Hitler said.

Opponents Frustrated

"In this case the result would have been no different from what it will be now," he said.

But the attitude toward Germany abroad did not permit such calm procedure, the Chancellor explained.

"When our aged Field Marshal and Reichspresident, after a blessed lifetime, closed his eyes there were not a few people outside the Reich who saw in his death the beginning of serious internal fights in Germany.

"Elements which we shall never be able to reconcile at once, trembled, so to speak, with anticipatory fears. But, as is so often the case, the wish was father to the thought."

"'Impending collapse of the Nazi movement,' 'Fight between the party and the Reichswehr,' 'Leaders quarreling about the succession'—these were the catchwords of a press whose earnest sympathy with the fate of our people is known to the world.

"These circles probably cherished the hope that the Reich—without a leader for weeks—would offer possibilities for throwing into confusion public opinion here and abroad, and by endless intrigues adding to the already existing international uncertainties.

"This game has been frustrated in the interests of the German people and the Reich."

Admitting that authority for simple assumption of the Reich's Presidency was already his through the enabling law passed by the Reichstag giving the Chancellor full power, Herr Hitler declared the final decision rests with the people.

"The Field Marshal-Reichspresident was a unique personality who cannot be replaced," he continued. "His mission as Reichspresident found its fulfillment in himself. No one in the future shall take that title."

NRA Orders Silk Mills On a 4-Day-Week Basis

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—A shutdown of all silk mills every Friday from Aug. 24 to Sept. 28 was ordered today by the code authority for the silk textile industry.

The order also restricts operations on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday during this period to 80 per cent of the maximum hours per week allowed under the code.

Mr. Peter Van Horn, chairman of the code, said the order was designed to control production and regulate supply to meet reduced demands.

The order, the second curtailment effected in the silk industry this year, does not apply to manufacturers of certain kinds of machine-made goods—woven labels, ribbons, tie fabrics and sewing threads among others.

Paterson Silk Workers Uneasy at Strike Threat

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—More than 40,000 operators in this city, Passaic, and other municipalities adjoining, will be affected by a strike call of the United Textile Workers.

To many of them, employed in hundreds of mills, past strikes are still fresh in their memories. The workers constitute approximately 50 per cent of all industrial employees in the Paterson area. They are engaged in the silk manufacturing, silk and rayon dyeing and printing and woolen and worsted manufacturing business.

All except 10,000 woolen and worsted workers, most of whom are employed in Passaic, are organized under the United Textile Workers of America. The 10,000 broad silk workers, employed in 600 Paterson mills, are bound in part by a contract with employers signed at the close of the general strike in November of last year.

Under the contract the workers cannot strike unless the industrial relations board finds that 40 per cent of the 100,000 looms in the industry in the United States are stilled. A general strike call, therefore, would void the contract.

It has been estimated that wages of $50,000 to $100,000 a day, depending upon the employment situation will be lost to workers and the trade by a strike.

Private Initiative Speeds Progress, Compton Asserts

Physicist Resents Acts Tending to Interfere With Men's Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—That a social order which encourages private initiative is the most favorable to scientific and industrial progress, and, which if allowed to continue without interference will bring about greater advancement than this country has ever known, was declared here last night by Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago.

"The nations which are the leaders of the scientific world are those which, in all forms of enterprise, such as agriculture, business, and politics, individual initiative is at a premium," Professor Compton said in a radio address. He is a Nobel Prize winner and one of the foremost students of the cosmic ray.

Wealth Aids Research

"Our nation's scientific leadership results not only from its breeding of scientists with imagination and enterprise," said Professor Compton "By far the larger part of the fundamental scientific work now being done in this country is financed directly or indirectly by men whose own imagination and enterprise have brought them wealth and who have seen in science the work of kindred spirits aimed toward the enrichment of life.

"If large financial rewards of business enterprise are made impossible, through legislation or otherwise, scientific advances will be greatly curtailed through lack of financial support."

In a country of free and untrammelled initiative, Professor Compton said every citizen is taught that he shares the responsibility for his community's political welfare and knows that if he has the necessary qualities of leadership he may take his place in the councils of government. These qualities of imagination, clear thinking and initiative are precisely those which are required to make notable advances in science, he added.

Envisages New Gains

The speaker declared that Nazi Germany through exiling hundreds of its leading men of science, has "resigned" its scientific leadership, but that the more democratic nations of America and Great Britain, "continue to have faith that knowledge of the truth is the most important step out of their present difficulties."

"There is no reason," Prof. Compton concluded, "why an appropriate adjustment of our economic system should not carry us far in advance of the stage we knew at that time."

Cry Against U. S. In Business Is Louder

(Continued from Page 1)

market. Instead, they will be used for shoes, jackets and gloves for the unemployed.

Located in Every State

Mattress factories will be located in almost every state, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, director of the women's work division of the FERA, announced. The 250,000 bales of cotton used is of low grade, purchased by the surplus relief corporation out of surplus stocks. Each mattress will be stamped with a warning that it must not be sold.

Pointing out that in one southern state 60 per cent of the people on relief rolls had no mattresses, Mrs. Woodward predicted that the Government manufacture would help private manufacturers by accustoming people to mattresses.

In the District of Columbia federal officials have directed the extension of the self-help idea under a rehabilitation corporation which not only plans to operate non-profit-making factories, but will establish farm colonies to grow food for the city's unemployed, as well as a chain of commissaries where the unemployed can trade with scrip. The District of Columbia plan will be closely watched. If successful, it may be extended to other sections. According to word reaching here, Mr. Upton Sinclair, Socialist author who is working to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor of California, has hailed the D. C. plan as a direct adaptation of his own ambitious program for "ending poverty in California."

Another Sodom Goes

An old mill race is the sole vestige of the once thriving town of Sodom, Ky., which was abandoned about 1880.

Schuschnigg Advised to Give Wider Base to Austrian Rule In New Franco-British Move

(Continued from Page 1)

estimated there are now some 6,000,000 German citizens living outside Germany, many of them political refugees. Some at any rate of the latter are among those who have made up their minds to go to the polls tomorrow.

Germany's war guilt is denied and "equality of armaments" for Germany is demanded in a long plebiscite appeal published by the National Socialist official organ Völkische Beobachter and written by Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's special representative in disarmament affairs.

General Ribbentrop states that among the great powers of Europe, Germany in 1914 was "perhaps the only land which hadn't the slightest interest in a war." He gives six reasons why this was the case—all was well in Germany, German trade flourished, German finances were in order, the state was on a firm basis, the reigning house was loved, and the Germans were satisfied with their Government.

"What had such a land to win through war?" asks General Ribbentrop.

After discharging Germany without a stain on its character, the General finds several other lands and factors guilty. There was Russia, with ambitious aims on Constantinople and desiring a Pansiavia, dreaming of destroying the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Accusingly he asks, "Wasn't there an Alsace Lorraine? What about the 'German dumping' question and the 'German fleet' question? Was the encirclement of Germany only a fairy tale?"

Later generations will declare, General Ribbentrop avers, that "Germany, among all the European great powers, certainly bore not the slightest guilt for the world war."

* * *

Special Police for Saar Vote?

The request of Mr. G. G. Knox, president of the League of Nations' governing commission in the Saar, to the League Council for additional police to cope with possible disorder at the time of the Saar plebiscite next January has raised a considerable storm in Germany—as it did when Mr. Knox brought it forward before in March. The request is due to come before the Council when it meets at the beginning of September, and it is still not clear whether it will be granted.

Meanwhile, it is presumed that Mr. Knox now has the approval of the Saar Plebiscite Commission in putting the request forward. This commission, which consists of Señor Jose M. Cantilo of the Argentine, Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain and Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, with Miss Sarah Wambaugh of the United States, as technical adviser and alternate member, is responsible for all arrangements concerning the plebiscite. There is some surprise that the request for extra police should have come from Mr. Knox instead of from the commission.

The proposal is to enlist some 2000 special constables from Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg—all German-speaking countries. The whole question, however, even the list of countries from which recruits are to be drawn, bristles with political difficulties, especially in view of Germany's absence from Geneva.

* * *

Soviet Pushes East Locarno

Soviet Russia has no desire to encircle Germany or Poland, and will not participate in agreements resembling the prewar system of European alliances, according to the Soviet official press, which continues to reiterate the importance of the Eastern Locarno for Europe. The Monitor learns authoritatively that nothing more than a "sketch" of the proposed pacts has yet been presented, and that Germany and Poland hesitate to express their attitude before it is apparent precisely what the Russo-French originators propose. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's present trip in Europe is expected to result in the completion of a more definite draft.

* * *

More Americans Visit England

Already more American tourists have landed at Plymouth this year than during the whole of last year, passenger traffic returns show. The latest available figures indicate that July, normally the heaviest month for American traffic, shows an increase of 46 per cent over July, 1933.

Tuskegee Gains Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Two thousand, four hundred and thirty-three students have made application to enter Tuskegee Institute for the fall term, beginning Sept. 13, according to announcement made by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, registrar, after careful check of all application blanks. This is an increase of 204 over last year.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mud or Flowers

Governor Ely, along with Rudy Vallee, was in Maine yesterday to beat the Democratic tocsin for Governor Brann and as usual to shadow box the New Deal out of countenance. Wherever Governor Ely goes to champion Democratic office seekers he creates embarrassment for the Democrats and considerable glee for the Republicans.

Governor Brann, like most Democratic office holders seeking reelection, is supporting the President and his policies. So when Governor Ely appears and praises Democracy but speaks in derogation of the President's program, he leaves his hosts uncertain whether he distributed mud or flowers on the Democratic cause.

* * *

Mr. Frank J. Ham, treasurer of the Republican state committee in Maine, told this writer a week ago that he could not see what advantage the Maine Democrats could reap from asking Governor Ely to speak in their behalf. This morning a Boston newspaper has editorially expressed the opinion that Governor Ely's condemnation of the New Deal could have done little good to Governor Brann, a man who has filled his pail many times at the Administration's fount of largess.

* * *

For or Against?

People do not generally discriminate. And it is asking a great deal of the electorate to follow Governor Ely's rather complex reasoning by means of which he calls himself a supporter of President Roosevelt and at the same time a critic of most everything he does. Commentators believe that the Roosevelt Democracy must in time escape embarrassment by leaving Governor Ely off the program entirely. Equally inevitable, they hold, is the day when the Governor will have to confront the fact that he is not a Roosevelt Democrat.

* * *

But being a poor Roosevelt Democrat does not mean that Governor Ely is not absolutely sincere in picturing himself as a Democrat.

Party Has Shifted Left

The Democratic Party two years ago did not stand for national planning, subsistence farming, rehousing nor any of the Roosevelt-Tugwell experiments of today. It was not so different from the Republican Party. Governor Ely perhaps is merely more sincere than the run of Democrats who have followed President Roosevelt just as if his policies had always been Democratic principles.

The sweeping toward the Left of the Democratic Party has merely left salient and articulate figures like Governor Ely, Carter Glass, Chief Justice W. R. Pattangall of Maine and Paul Block of New York voluably standing pat where Democracy used to stand. Governor Ely is probably a good old-line Democrat, but the wonder is how long he will pretend to follow the President.

Goodwin Still in Race

By 5 p. m. yesterday, the deadline for candidates wishing to withdraw their nomination papers, 82 Democrats, 21 Republicans and two independents had withdrawn, leaving still 2500 candidates to go on the primary ballots in September, or to appear as independents in the November elections.

Congressman George Holden Tinkham of Boston, who is rounding out 20 years at the national capital, has the field all to himself as a result of the withdrawal of his only opponent, John J. Crehan, a Democrat. Tinkham is a picturesque figure in Washington, and he is a big-game hunter in the wilds and on the floors of Congress. In Congress he hunts Bishop Cannon, baits the League of Nations and is at the least provocation a rip-snorting isolationist. He is also an astute politician as in indicated by his success in sweeping away obstructions in his district.

Four of the six opponents of Mayor Richard M. Russell for Congressman in the 9th District, withdrew, leaving the Mayor a good chance to sit in the seat of Representative Robert Luce. Frank A. Goodwin will run for Governor as a Republican, a Democrat and as an Independent.

Ralph M. Blagden.

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Helen Jacobs Rises to Full Height of Game

Misses Palfrey, Babcock and Andrus Advance in U. S. Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Helen M. Jacobs, the defending champion, rose to the full height of her game for the first time yesterday, when the quarterfinal rounds in both singles and doubles of the United States women's lawn tennis championships were played at Forest Hills Stadium.

In the singles Miss Jacobs encountered Elizabeth M. Ryan, international star of many championships, and 27 minutes later walked off the court a victor by the score of 6—0, 6—1. Then she combined with Sarah M. Palfrey, and after the opposing team, Baroness Maud Levi and Mrs. Frederick McBride, had taken the first set and were leading 4—2 in the second, the champion exerted herself once more, and in Tilden-like fashion, took possession of the court, and carried her team to victory, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

The other three American seeded players also came through, but the two opposed by the English stars required three sets each before they could win. Miss Palfrey, encountering Freda James, led most of the way, to win finally at 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; but Carolin A. Babcock was close to defeat at the hands of Katherine E. Stammers, when the latter tied the score in the deciding set at four-all, with Miss Babcock weakening badly under the bombardment of the Hertfordshire lefthander. But the Californian exerted herself at that point, and won the next two games with the loss of only two points, for the match at 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Dorothy B. Andrus had the easiest victory of the day, as her volley play and expert handling of the chops of Baroness Levi gave her the victory at 6—1, 6—4. Then Miss Babcock and Miss Andrus combined, and won in the doubles from Miss Stammers and Katharine Winthrop of Boston, in another closely-fought match, scored at 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

The overseas pairs, Betty M. Nuthall and Freda James, and Miss Ryan and Muriel Thomas, are the other semifinalists. The former pair had a straight-set victory over the young Chicago team, Helen Fulton and Catherine Wolf, though the latter forced extra games in the second set, the score being 6—2, 8—6, while Miss Ryan and her Riviera partner fought their way to victory over Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

One of the feats of the day was staged by Miss Palfrey, when she made 18 placements and only 17 errors in the final set of her match with Miss James, averaging better than two a game. The lone game won by Miss James went to deuce eight times before she took it.

Roderick Menzel of Czechoslovakia will make his first appearance in competition in the United States tomorrow, when he will play a three-set match against the present United States champion, Frederick J Perry of England, between the singles and doubles finals of the women. The summary:

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Freda James, England, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., 6—1, 6—4.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—0, 6—1.

Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Katherine E. Stammers, St. Albans, Herts, Eng., 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Carolin Babcock and Dorothy Andrus defeated Katherine Stammers and Katharine Winthrop, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

Betty Nuthall and Freda James defeated Catherine Wolf and Helen Fulton, 6—2, 8—6.

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey defeated Baroness Levi and Mrs. Frederick McBride, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

Elizabeth Ryan and Muriel Thomas defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	79	49	.617
Rochester	77	53	.592
Toronto	71	58	.550
Albany	65	62	.512
Buffalo	64	65	.496
Montreal	63	65	.492
Syracuse	49	76	.392
Baltimore	42	82	.339

Results Aug. 17

Buffalo 8, Syracuse 2.
Montreal 2, Newark 0.
Toronto 9, Baltimore 0.
Rochester 4, Albany 3.
Rochester 10, Albany 7.

Harvard Takes Opener

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Harvard opened a baseball invasion of Japan today by downing the Imperial University, 4 to 2, in a fast contest. Hitting in the pinches won for the visitors, Genji Matsuda, Minister of Education, threw out the first ball, which was caught by Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, a member of the Harvard class of 1902. Score:

	R	H	E
Harvard	4	6	2
Imperial	2	3	2

C. E. Nicholson Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Charles E. Nicholson, designer and builder of Endeavour as well as her two predecessors as America's Cup challengers, Shamrock IV and V, arrived here yesterday in the Berengaria. Nicholson left at once for Newport to assist in the preparation of the British Class J yacht for the international series in September.

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Rainbow Captures Historic King's Cup Race Off Newport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18—The eight-fourth annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which terminated yesterday in the race for King George V Cup, won by Rainbow, was one of the most successful in many years. Every one of the four squadron runs and three races went through without a hitch, under conditions that were unusually satisfactory. Yankee won two squadron runs and the race in Buzzard's Bay; Weetamoe won two other runs and Rainbow came strong at the finish to capture the two races off this port for the Astor and King's Cups.

All three America's Cup defense candidates will spend the next four days in preparing for the trial races in eastern Block Island Sound over regular America's Cup courses, racing every day beginning on Wednesday until one of the three boats is selected to meet Endeavor.

While Rainbow's victory yesterday in the King's Cup race was not as impressive as the day before, she led practically from the start and won by a margin of 3m. over Weetamoe; 3m. 22s. over Yankee and 8m. 13s. over Vanitie in corrected time. The wind being from the north at the start, the race committee sent the eight yachts off on what was planned to be a 15-mile run to leeward and a beat back, 30 miles in all. Yankee was the first to cross the line, followed half a minute later by Rainbow, with Weetamoe and Vanitie about a minute astern, with four M Class boats completing the fleet.

All the racers broke out spinnakers soon after crossing, but on Yankee a stop refused to part, and the sail had to be hauled in and another one used. During the change Rainbow drew up on even terms and when half and hour later the northerly breeze vanished, and a new wind from the southward same in, she was the first to pick it up, while Yankee which had sagged off to westward during the spinnaker shifting, felt it last.

Rainbow, Weetamoe and Vanitie were all able to fetch the mark off Block Island without much difficulty, but Yankee's speed was somewhat reduced through having to be pinched for the buoy. Rainbow had a lead of 2m. 46s. over Yankee, 3m. 10s., over Weetamoe and 3m. 36s. over Vanitie at the turn.

With the wind on the starboard quarter the last leg was a broad reach to the finish, and while the positions of the yachts did not change, Yankee, which had maintained her position was compelled to drop back into third place in the summary due to the fact that in this race the yachts are timed on crossing the starting line.

Endeavour came out again as the yachts were starting and hoisted her big ventilated spinnaker, for a run after the American yachts. When the wind fell, however, she hauled off the course and spent the afternoon in another sail-handling test for her crew, coming back after the racers had finished.

Commodore Junius S. Morgan notified King George by cable of Rainbow's victory. The summary.

King's Cup—Course 39 Miles

Yacht	Owner	Elapsed Time	Corrected Time
Rainbow,	H. S. Vanderbilt et als	3 42 05	3 06 14
Weetamoe,	F. H. Prince	3 45 05	3 09 14
Yankee,	C. Hovey et als	3 45 27	3 09 26
Vanitie,	G. B. Lambert	3 46 27	3 14 27
Andiamo,	W. K. Shaw	4 50 01	3 38 57
Istalena,	W. J. Strawbridge	5 07 50	3 56 46
Windward,	G. Lauder	5 10 15	3 59 11
Carolina,	R. S. Gambrill	D. N.F.	...

National Amateur Baseball at Lynn

The National Amateur Baseball Tournament has been scheduled to be held at Lynn, Mass., from Sept. 1 to Sept. 9 this fall. This tournament was started at Springfield, Mass., in 1933 and was won by the Lynn Gas A. A., now playing under the name of Councillor Fraser's National Champions.

Headquarters have been opened in Central Square, Lynn, and all entries can be mailed there. Any further information can be had by calling Breakers 3. The tournament is sponsored by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce.

The rules limit 15 men to each club including a manager. All players must be uniformed and clubs must play on scheduled time. Players who have played in major or minor leagues during 1933-34 cannot participate. Clubs pay their own expenses until winning their first game. After that they will be taken care of until elimination. Only the first 40 applications will be accepted. Entrance fee of $10 must accompany the application.

Prizes call for $200 in cash and a cup to the winning club, and sweaters or jackets and gold baseball to winning players. Second prize will be $100 in cash and a cup. The third prize will be a cup to the best uniformed and equipped team.

Somerville And Campbell Meet For Golf Title

Guilford, Palmer Beaten in Semifinal Round—Canada vs. U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 18—Canada and the United States broke even in the two 36-hole semifinal matches of the thirty-sixth annual Canadian amateur golf championship yesterday when C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., four times winner of the title, defeated Jesse P. Guilford of the Woodland (Mass.) Golf Club, 9 and 8, in a meeting of two former winners of the United States amateur championship, and Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle, the defending titleholder, won from Ernie Palmer of Winnipeg, 5 and 4. The international struggle will be continued in today's final, which brings together the only Canadian who has won the United States amateur title and one of the two Americans who have won the Canadian crown. It will be the seventh international final in the history of the championship and the fourth in which Somerville has appeared, he having won the previous three.

Somerville played steady golf throughout against the erratic Guilford, who was continually off line. The loser won two holes, the eighth and the nineteenth, while Somerville started on his way to victory by winning the first. He was 3 up after nine holes, 5 up at the end of the eighteenth and 8 up at the twenty-seventh. The winner was two over par for the 28 holes.

Campbell also was always in front after taking the lead at the second. He was 2 up after nine holes and 6 up at the halfway mark, Palmer having won but two holes, the ninth and eighteenth. In the afternoon the loser was much better and won three holes to two by Campbell. The latter was one over par for the 32 holes. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship
Semifinal Round

C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt, defeated Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland G. C., Massachusetts, 9 and 8.

Albert Campbell, Seattle, defeated Ernest Palmer, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.

U. S. Public Parks Tennis Play Down To Doubles Finals

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Titlists are to be decided today in two divisions of the national public parks tennis tournament, while in a third section, the men's singles, the field narrowed to four players.

Charles Britzius and Billy Schommer, Minneapolis, the defending men's doubles champions, seek to retain their title against Ralph McElvenney and Barnard Welsh of Washington.

The women's doubles crown rests either with Katharine Rose and Andree Russell, Cleveland, or Mrs. Ruth Prosser and Merceina Weiss, St. Louis.

In the men's singles semifinals, Schommer faces the defending champion, Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, in one match and Ted Drewes, St. Louis, meets Welsh in the other. The winners will meet Sunday for the championship.

Pitted against Dooley Mitchell of Washington, D. C., Simons was facing elimination by only one game after he lost the first two sets, 4—6, 4—6, yesterday when he braced and won the third set, 8—6, and after the rest period proceeded to have things his own way by scores of 6—3, 6—4.

Drewes, champion from 1924 to 1927, inclusive, also barely missed elimination as he was carried five sets to conquer his younger opponent, Ralph McElvenney of Washington, 2—6, 10—8, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Schommer won easily from Walter Smigel of Cleveland, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

The women doubles team of the Misses Russell and Rose gained the finals by defeating Esther Challove and Constance O'Donovan of Detroit, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Prosser and Miss Weiss won, 6—1, 6—2, from Lydia Kayser and Ethel Haas of Buffalo.

Schommer and Britzius defeated Bob Norton and Ted Heuerman of St. Louis, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. McElvenney and Welsh, defeated Leo Kronman and Rafael Peckoff of Buffalo, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

In the women's singles Miss Rose turned in a big upset in defeating Helen Germaine of New York, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1, to enter the titular match with Mrs. Prosser who easily defeated Louise Hoffmeister of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Detroit Tigers came bounding and roaring into Fenway Park today. They took three out of five games from the Yankees, their closest rivals on New York grounds, and now lead the league by 5½ games. Boston fans are keen to see these Tigers, and the advance sale of both today's game and tomorrow's doubleheader presages sell-outs. It is the last visit of the Detroiters here this season, and other reasons for interest are a peek at Schoolboy Rowe, pitcher extraordinary; to resume relations with Mickey Cochrane, former B. U. athlete; the prospect of Lefty Grove pitching Sunday, and last but not least, the race for third place between the Red Sox and Cleveland.

* * *

Since both Schoolboy Rowe and Wes Ferrell pitched games yesterday, it would seem that they might be pitted against each other next Tuesday, the final game of the series. That game Tuesday might better have been scheduled Monday. Monday is considered a light day for crowds; but Detroit, right now, draws well on any day and the point is that should Monday be a good weather day and Tuesday bring rain and postponement, somebody will have blundered away a chance for valuable gate receipts.

* * *

The Amateur Bicycle League of America will promote senior and junior bicycle races for the state championships of 1934, at Wood Island Park, East Boston, tomorrow. The state championships will begin at 2 p. m. The senior events will be one-half-mile, one-mile and five-mile scratch races and a 10-mile point race. The junior events will be one-half mile, one-mile and two-mile scratch with a five-mile point race. No entry fee will be charged.

* * *

Next week will be filled with golfing activity. The main event is the qualifying test for 25 places allotted New England for the nationals to take place at the Rhode Island Country Club Tuesday. The pros and amateurs battle for the New Hampshire open at the Laconia Country Club Monday. Newspapermen's Golf Association hold their tourney at Bellevue Monday, contenders for the South Shore title will play at the Cohasset Country Club on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The annual Woodland affair takes place Tuesday and Wednesday while Maynard, Worcester and Sandy Burr are week-end affairs.

* * *

Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins have won new friends by donating Fenway Park for four games in the Boston Park Department league baseball Monday.

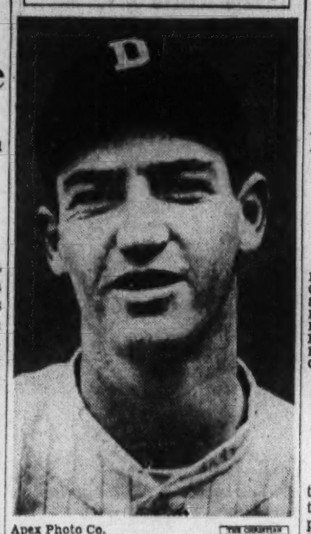
* * *

The Bear Hill open golf tourney will close today. Les Cottrell has had excellent results during the first two days and a whirlwind final is looked for today.

Hungary Wins at Waterpolo

MAGDEBURG, Ger., Aug. 18 (AP)—Hungary yesterday won the European waterpolo championship, defeating Germany, 4 to 1, in the finals. The 100-meter backstroke for women was captured by Fraulein Masstenbroek, Holland, in 1m. 20.1s., with Fraulein Gisela Arendt, Germany, close behind in 1m. 20.4s. Fraulein Oversloot, also of Holland, was third in 1m. 22.2s.

The Tigers' Schoolboy



Apex Photo Co.

Lynwood T. Rowe

Schoolboy Rowe Extends Streak To 14 Victories

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	74	39	.655
New York	68	44	.607
Cleveland	58	51	.532
Boston	61	54	.530
Washington	51	59	.464
St. Louis	48	60	.444
Philadelphia	45	62	.421
Chicago	39	75	.342

Results Aug. 17

New York 5, Detroit 0.
Detroit 2, New York 0.
Boston 6, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Washington 4, Cleveland 3.
Washington 1, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 8.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.

Two of the best pitchers in the American League displayed their wares at Yankee Stadium yesterday afternoon. Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, ace boxman of the New York Yankees, blanked the Detroit Tigers in the first game of a doubleheader, 5 to 0, thereby getting revenge for the pounding he received by these same Tigers on Tuesday last. Gomez scattered eight hits over the nine innings and received excellent support from his team mates.

But even more sensational was the performance of Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe, the 22-year-old youngster of the Detroit staff, in the second game. This tall right hander, who is the talk of big-league baseball at the moment, limited the hard-hitting Yankees to three singles and shut them out, 2 to 0. He also extended his unbroken winning streak to 14 games and is within two victories of the American League record of 16 held jointly by Joe Wood, Walter Johnson and Bob Grove. It was Rowe's second triumph of the series, as he also was the winning pitcher in one game of Tuesday's doubleheader.

Yesterday he was never in serious trouble. In the second inning, while running the bases, he tripped over third and was shaken up considerably, but managed to settle down enough to keep the Yankees from denting home plate. The youngster struck out 11 Yanks and the only hits were singles by Crosetti, Saltzgaver and Dickey.

Jimmy Deshong gave Rowe a great battle for eight innings. His only trouble was in the second inning when the Tigers scored their two runs. Pete Fox drove in the first run and scored the second himself.

At the end of the day the Tigers were still 5½ games ahead of the Yankees in the standing.

The Boston Red Sox are practically tied for third place this morning because they split a doubleheader with the St. Louis Browns yesterday. Wes Ferrell pitched and won the opener for the Sox, 6 to 0, by holding the Browns to a pair of singles. The popular right-hander now has 11 victories as against two defeats for the season. Big George Blaeholder checked the Boston club in the second game, winning by 5 to 2. Triples by West, Burns and Campbell figured in the scoring.

Joe Cronin's fifth-place Washington Senators handed the Cleveland Indians a double beating yesterday at Griffith Stadium. They captured the first game, 4 to 3, when successive singles by Travis, Myer and Bolton produced a run in the tenth inning and gave Earl Whitehill a close victory over Oral Hildebrand. Bob "Lefty" Burke yielded only three hits in the second contest and Washington's only run was scored by Buddy Myer in the second inning without the aid of a hit. The Senators made four safeties behind Burke, and Susko, a rookie first baseman, collected three of them.

The Philadelphia Athletics extended their winning streak to six straight in the first half of a doubleheader with the White Sox yesterday, but the Chicago boys came back and took the second game, 3 to 2. The A's took the opener, 9 to 8, by pushing across a tenth-inning run. Ed Coleman distinguished himself in this engagement by hitting three home runs. Jimmy Foxx also hit for four bases. It was No. 38 for Foxx and placed him one ahead of Lou Gehrig. Four-hit pitching by Ted Lyons enabled the White Sox to win the nightcap.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	67	54	.554
Minneapolis	65	54	.546
Indianapolis	63	56	.529
Louisville	62	59	.512
Milwaukee	62	59	.512
Toledo	59	63	.484
St. Paul	52	68	.433
Kansas City	52	69	.430

Results Aug. 17

Louisville 8, Kansas City 3.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 15, Toledo 10.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 5.

Eight Games for Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Eight games appear on the schedule of the Williams College football team this fall instead of seven, as last year, the completed list announced yesterday shows. Only three games are at home, with five on the road. A game with Massachusetts State at Amherst on Sept. 29 has been added to the original list, which follows: Oct. 6—Middlebury, 13—Princeton at Princeton, 20—Bowdoin at Brunswick, 27—Tufts. Nov. 3—Union at Schenectady, 10—Wesleyan, 17—Amherst at Amherst.

New York Giants Beat Pittsburgh Twice and Gain

Pinch-Hit Single by Marty McManus Gives Braves Victory Over Cubs

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	41	.640
Chicago	67	46	.593
St. Louis	66	46	.589
Boston	57	55	.509
Pittsburgh	54	57	.486
Brooklyn	47	63	.427
Philadelphia	44	67	.396
Cincinnati	40	73	.354

Results Aug. 17

New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 3.
Boston 5, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 12, Cincinnati 4.

The New York Giants, leaders in the National League baseball race, took one long stride toward the 1934 pennant yesterday when they twice beat the Pittsburgh Pirates at Forbes Field. These victories gave the champions a 5½-game lead over the second-place Chicago Cubs, who lost to Boston.

Roy Parmelee and Carl Hubbell were the winning pitchers, although both were hit hard at times. Parmelee pitched no-hit ball for seven innings, but in the eighth the Pirates put together three hits and a base on balls for three runs and the big right-hander was taken out. Al Smith finished and prevented further scoring. Bill Terry made four hits in this game, one of them good for three bases. Mel Ott connected with his thirty-first homer.

Hubbell was touched for 10 hits in the second half of the doubleheader, but managed to come through in the pinches. The Giants got off to a good start when Phil Weintraub drove in a run in the first inning and Mel Ott hit his thirty-second homer in the third with two on. Ott had four hits in this contest.

Marty McManus, veteran infielder of the Braves, came through with a pinch-hit single in the seventh inning of a ball game at Wrigley Field yesterday and enabled his mates to defeat the Cubs, 5 to 2. The Braves were behind, 2 to 1, going into the seventh. Singles by Randy Moore and Whitney and a base on balls to Hogan filled the bases. McManus was then called upon to bat for Huck Betts, the pitcher, and the result was a ringing single to center. The Tribe later pushed across two more runs for good measure.

Paul Dean was reinstated yesterday and it was well for the Cardinals that he was. For after Manager Frank Frisch had tried two veteran pitchers without much success, young Dean was called in and his work let the Cards win by a 12-to-2 margin. He yielded only four hits in seven innings. Led by Jimmy Collins, who had a perfect day, the Cardinals collected 17 hits off three Philadelphia pitchers. Collins hit a single, two doubles and his twenty-eighth homer of the season.

The Brooklyn Dodgers hit much too hard for the Cincinnati Reds yesterday. The Dodgers made 14 safeties and had scored 12 runs before the Reds put on anything that looked like a rally. Sam Leslie and Tony Cuccinello each made three hits and batted across three runs. Emil Leonard pitched all the way for Brooklyn.

Ernie Riedel Is Still 1-Mile Canoe Champion

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 18 (Canadian Press)—Ernie Riedel of the Pendleton Club, New York, yesterday left his opponents far in the rear to win the American Canoe Association's mile canoe race for the twelfth consecutive year. The Sugar Island course roughened and Riedel's time, 9m. 19 2-5s., was slow.

The main battle was for second place, with Stephen Lyeak of the Yonkers Canoe Club beating Edward McEvoy of the Inwood Canoe Club, New York. McEvoy won the intermediate one-man singles race.

The veterans' trophy was taken by Henry Jahn of New Jersey, unattached. The first heat of the sailing trophy event went to Fred Walters of the Rochester Canoe Club. The Senior one-man single-blade race was won by Ray Delaney, Gananoque C. C., in 5m. 39s.

Gordon Potter, Gananoque, took the junior one-man singles event in 5m. 31 3-5s.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	33	21	.611
Los Angeles	33	21	.611
Hollywood	30	24	.556
Missions	29	25	.537
San Francisco	28	26	.519
Oakland	25	29	.463
Sacramento	20	34	.370
Portland	18	36	.333

Results Aug. 17

Oakland 8, Sacramento 7.
Hollywood 9, San Francisco 6.
Portland 11, Seattle 7.
Los Angeles 9, Missions 8.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	35	13	.729
Chattanooga	26	19	.578
Memphis	25	25	.500
Nashville	22	24	.478
Knoxville	21	23	.477
Atlanta	22	28	.440
Birmingham	19	28	.404
Little Rock	18	28	.391

Results Aug. 17

New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 0.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 1.
Atlanta 5, Little Rock 4.
Other game postponed.

Pro Tourney Without Tilden

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Bill Tilden's name was missing from the entry list today as the national professional tennis championship tournament started at the South Shore Country Club. Tilden is under suspension by the National Professional Tennis Association. Four matches were scheduled for the opening program. George O'Connell of Chicago was paired with Rudolph Noble of New York, in the first one, with Ellsworth Vines, former amateur champion, who is seeded second, following against Louis Volpe of Chicago. Hans Nusslein of Germany opposed George Jenning of Chicago, and Paul Heson of Washington, D. C., was matched with George Hudson of New York in the other first rounders. Vincent Richards, the defending champion, is top seeded.

Mrs. Hurd vs. Mrs. Federman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 18—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, playing brilliantly, defeated Mrs. George Viebrook of Queens Valley, 4 and 3 in a semifinal-round match for the New York State women's golf championship. She will meet Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Lakesville, who had a hard match with Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks, Mrs. Federman won her match 2 up.

Allison, Parker Clash in Newport Casino Net Final

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Two of the outstanding players of the eastern grass court season, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Texan leader of the old guard in major tennis, and Frank A. Parker, most promising member of the younger group, today will clash for the historic Newport Casino trophy.

Allison, who was runner-up last year to Francis X. Shields, Davis Cup star who was forced to default in the middle of the week, will be playing his second important finals match in as many weeks. Last Saturday he bested R. Berkeley Bell of New York for the Longwood Bowl title and yesterday, when they met for the fifth time this season, he came from behind to win one of the best matches Newport has seen in many, many years.

Parker, meeting the United States clay court champion, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., for the second time in three weeks, gave that tiny Georgia star a four-set drubbing. Grant collapsed two weeks ago today, after Parker beat him on the Southampton final.

Both of today's finalists play the same type of game. They stroke like machines, are as steady as a rock and generally win by running their opponents into the ground. Bell, who has been playing the best tennis of his long career this season, was making a runaway match of it yesterday until Allison slowed him down to a walk late in the fourth set.

The doubles situation is a bit complicated. The Davis Cup heroes, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, gained a final bracket yesterday by defeating their international team mates, Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., who shared the overseas singles assignments, in straight sets, but Allison and John W. Van Ryn, lagging behind in the quarterfinals, were only able to advance as far as a second last round match against Bell and Gregory S. Mangin.

Casino officials have scheduled only the singles final and the doubles semifinal for today, putting over the final team match until tomorrow. It is likely, however, that Allison and Van Ryn, more interested in next week's national doubles play at Philadelphia than they are in gaining a Casino title, will decide to default to Bell and Mangin, a move that would permit the latter pair to clash against Lott and Stoefen in the final round this afternoon.

Newport Casino Lawn Tennis Championships Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Wilmer Allison and John W. Van Ryn defeated C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, 6—4, 9—7, 6—3.

Archers Select Los Angeles For Next Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 18 — The fifty-fourth annual tournament of the National Archery Association came to a virtual close with the annual dinner and awarding of prizes last night. The business meeting, which lasted until a late hour, decided upon Los Angeles as the next place of meeting.

The shooting yesterday morning consisted of the single American round, necessary to complete the championship contests. Russell Hoogerhyde, who led Ralph Miller, his nearest rival, by 81 points, at the end of Thursday's shooting, increased his lead to 145 points and finished with the magnificent score of 448-2902, thus winning back the championship that he lost last year to Miller, his closest rival this year. Miller's score was 447-2757.

The men's team shoot, consisting of 96 arrows at 60 yards, was contested by nine teams. The Waltham quartet, J. F. Waterman, Chester W. Shedd, Herbert A. Wilson and C. K. Peeling, defeated Philadelphia by 25 points. New Haven was third.

The women's team shoot was won by the Greenwich Archers Club, composed of Dorothy and Alice Duggan and Diana and Patricia Bolling.

The international team championship was won by the United States. The team was made up of Russell Hoogerhyde, Ralph Miller, Mrs. G. DeSales Mudd, women's national champion, of St. Louis, and Ruth Snavely of West Haven, Conn. The United States scored 2435 points to 1532 for Canada. Frank Hill, C. D. Magee, Olive Besco and Mrs. A. R. Knight made up the Canadian team.

A pleasant finish to the day's sport was an exhibition of Japanese shooting by the Nippon Archery Club of New York. The summary:

Men's Championship, 1934

Russell Hoogerhyde	448—2902
Ralph R. Miller Jr.	447—2757
Larry Hughes	444—2722
G. D. Mudd	430—2634
R. H. Collins	416—2508
C. G. Weese	405—2283
C. E. Kear	384—2220
J. F. Waterman	401—2219
C. H. Styles	400—2196
George Batter	380—2105

English Intercounty Cricket Championship
Standing to Aug. 17 Inclusive

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 18

	W	L	B I	B A	WR	PP	PO	PC
Lancashire	13	3	7	4	0	405	242	59.75
Sussex	12	2	8	7	2	405	230	56.79
Yorkshire	12	5	4	3	2	390	217	55.64
Kent	11	6	6	4	0	405	207	51.11
Warw'kshire	9	4	4	4	2	345	175	50.72
Derbyshire	10	6	6	3	1	390	193	49.48
Nott'amshire	8	5	6	5	0	360	165	45.83
Essex	8	4	4	9	1	390	171	43.84
Glouc'shire	10	10	2	3	2	405	177	43.70
Surrey	6	6	8	2	0	330	136	41.21
Middlesex	6	9	6	2	2	360	134	37.30
Leices'shire	5	8	2	5	0	300	100	33.33
Glamor'shire	3	8	5	3	3	330	91	27.57
Hampshire	3	8	8	3	0	360	94	26.11
Worces'shire	3	11	2	0	0	375	82	21.86
Somers'shire	3	10	0	9	0	330	72	21.81
North'shire	1	17	2	2	0	330	31	9.39

Germany Wins Two Singles

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP)—The German Davis Cup team yesterday won the first two singles matches from Roumania in an elimination tie for the 1935 European zone competition. Gottfreid Prhr. von Cramm, Germany's No. 1 ranking player, defeated Alexander Hamburger, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3 and Heinrich Henkel beat Arnulf Schmidt, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Maine Open Golf Title

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 18 (AP)—John Boyd of Portland won the Maine open amateur golf championship yesterday defeating Rex T. Sprinkle of the Old Orchard C. C. 4 and 3 in the 36-hole final. He succeeds to the crown of John B. Brown of Portland.

Education

Soviet Free-Day Universities

Cultural Education Encouraged in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

IN THE Soviet state, where everything theoretically follows some "plan" or other, enterprises seldom arise spontaneously. However, the popular "Free-Day Universities" which compare with the extension departments of American universities, have developed widely during the past few months without any particular plan. They are evidence of the new desire which is being encouraged by the authorities, for something more than the narrowly specialized education which accompanied the Five-Year Plan for industrialization.

Last September a group of professors at the Leningrad Chemical-Technological Institute organized a series of lectures on art and literature, to be given on "free days," the general holidays which come once in every six days. These lectures proved so popular that the director decided to continue them as a permanent part of the Institute's work, and to include lectures on history and sciences.

The scheme was taken up by other technical institutes in Leningrad and elsewhere, and today practically every higher school in the Soviet Union arranges free-day lectures on cultural, as distinguished from technical, subjects. The most popular lecturers attract audiences of several thousand men and women.

Large Enrollment

In many schools these extension lectures gradually have shaped themselves into "courses" and those who attend them are enrolled as "students." In Moscow, 50,000 persons have been thus enrolled, and the number is proportionately as great in other cities. While some factory and office workers attend these lectures, the greatest interest is shown by students at technical schools, whose narrowly specialized training has given them little opportunity to study literature, history or even the wider aspects of sciences.

During this summer lectures are being given in the various municipal parks of the Soviet Union. Teachers from the nearest institutes have volunteered to give "courses," and the Commissariat of Education has retained several of the most popular lecturers to travel from city to city. In this spontaneous fashion is growing up a sort of Soviet "Chautauqua" movement.

Illiteracy Largely Disappeared

Up to the present time, Soviet educators have devoted most of their time and money toward the drive against illiteracy, and for the technical equipment of specialists in the expanding factories. Now the official figures show that illiteracy has largely disappeared, and a sufficient number of training schools for technicians has been established. Educators can spare time to heed the clamorous demand for more general knowledge.

At the same time, most Soviet elementary school-teachers are being compulsorily "reëducated" this summer, to enable them to teach history and geography in their traditional form. For years history has been limited to surveys of revolutionary movements and Marxist doctrine, while geography, too, has been used as a means to convey Communist economic theories. When educators decreed this spring restoration of history and geography in their traditional form, most elementary school-teachers were discovered to be almost as ignorant of these subjects as their pupils. They are being taught enough this summer to enable them to pass on what they learn to their classes during the coming school year.

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Progress in Education

Doing Away With Nagging

Also With 'Talks' That Had Become 'Carpet Lectures'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MY MOTHER nags at me all the time. Does yours?" It was the chum of my 13-year-old daughter speaking, and I had accidentally heard her. I paused, listening for my youngster's answer, sure what it would be, for I had taken pride in not being a nagger and had consciously tried to talk everything over with her, as one adult with another.

"Well," at daughter's tone of heroic stoicism I listened alertly; shocked. "Mother doesn't exactly nag—she preaches. She gets me up on the carpet and talks and talks and talks!"

"That's as bad as nagging," the friend ejaculated.

"Some of the things she says sound so mushy that I feel silly having to listen to her," daughter supplied further. "You know," she went on, "you can read those lovey-dovey, dutiful sort of things and they sound all right but when someone says them they sound idiotic."

I was dumfounded. Preaches. Mushy. Idiotic. All applied to me! But in that last sentence daughter had unconsciously given me much food for thought and supplied the key to the solution of her complaint.

She had said, "You can read those things and they sound all right."

No More "Preaching"

From that moment on we have never had a word of "preaching" in our house. In the few minutes following her revelation I did some quick mental reviewing and remembered many instances when I had spent a great deal of time talking things over with her, as I thought, times when she thought she had been heroically listening to "preaching." And after all, preaching and nagging and talking are all closely related when one is trying to guide a child who is standing at that halfway place which finds her neither a woman nor a little girl.

Daughter's outburst gave me the idea of typewriting my messages to her—an idea that has proved so valuable that I pass it on to other mothers who are troubled by the merely tolerant listening their adolescents give to their carpet lectures.

Not only have these typewritten messages done away with "preaching" at our house, but they have ended hastily spoken criticisms and brought about a more harmonious atmosphere in the home. Instead of subjecting my daughter to the embarrassment of a scolding on the spur of the moment, or disagreeing quickly with an idea opposed to my own, I take time to write a note, in which I am very careful to choose the exact words to convey my meaning, and lay it on her dressing table, where she will find it when she is alone.

Twofold Benefit

This method has a two-fold benefit. Daughter can choose between bringing the note to me for discussion, if she feels strongly enough about its subject; or saying nothing about it but obeying my wishes. And I am forced to take ample time to be sure that I am not saying anything unnecessary. Many times after writing a note carefully and laying it on her dressing table I have decided that it is better to say nothing of the subject mentioned and have retrieved the paper and burned it before daughter has seen it—a much better way than forcing the girl to listen to me as I talked impulsively while deciding what was the best thing to do.

At the present moment there is a note on her dressing table, first written nearly a week ago and then destroyed. Its subject is the matter of making her bed before she goes to school.

The first time the message was written was the first time the task was neglected and under my old plan I would have tried to explain to her that it was her duty to do her share of the work when I first spied the unmade bed. And there would have followed a long harangue as she explained that she had not had time and I argued that she should plan her hours better, etc.

All of these explanations came into my mind as I wrote the first note and, giving her the benefit of possibly being right, I destroyed the note before she saw it. But the same offense has been repeated three times now and I have watched carefully to be sure that she is not too crowded for time, so tonight, instead of having heard me scold every day about the unmade bed, she will read the following:

> Don't you remember that you and I agreed that we would do our own housework and share the money thus saved? It doesn't seem to me quite fair for you to expect to share benefits when you do not share responsibility. Does it seem fair to you? Let's think about this fact: the time it has taken me to make your bed and clean up your room each day this week was time that I should have spent working at my desk,—time spent earning the money we share.

I find the same plan most effective in outlining her Saturday morning and vacation day duties. A typewritten list of things to be done is never greeted with the frown that met my verbal orders to do the same things. The list has a satisfying way of showing that orders have been obeyed, too. Each item is checked off as it is completed and this seems to make her pause a moment to be sure the duty is really well done before she checks it.

L. G. M.

[Such little notes as are described in the plan above have value if not overused. Certainly they are better than nagging or hasty criticism. However, we should not lose sight of the opportunities that lie deep within an understanding talk—not a monologue—concerned with ordinary daily adjustments. Such a talk can bring out both sides of a question, free the thought to the point of unfoldment, encourage comradeship and inspire mutual confidence. It gives practice, too, in the loving, impersonal approach to a problem.]—Editor.

The Parent

P. N. E. U. Students Know Their Newspapers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Dear Editor:

Some time ago you published on the Educational Page a letter and also an article telling Monitor readers about the Parents' National Education Union, founded by Charlotte Mason.

We are a small branch school of P. N. E. U. One of the requirements on our work programs is for the children to take an interest in world current events, and read the newspapers, and I want to tell you how the Monitor exactly fills this need, and of one of the ways in which it helps us.

Each Wednesday one of our school periods is set aside for "lectures," for which the children prepare through the previous week by choosing any article from that week's Monitors. Most of the children take the Monitor in their own homes, and we have besides a "school" subscription.

Shall I describe a "Lecture" Day?

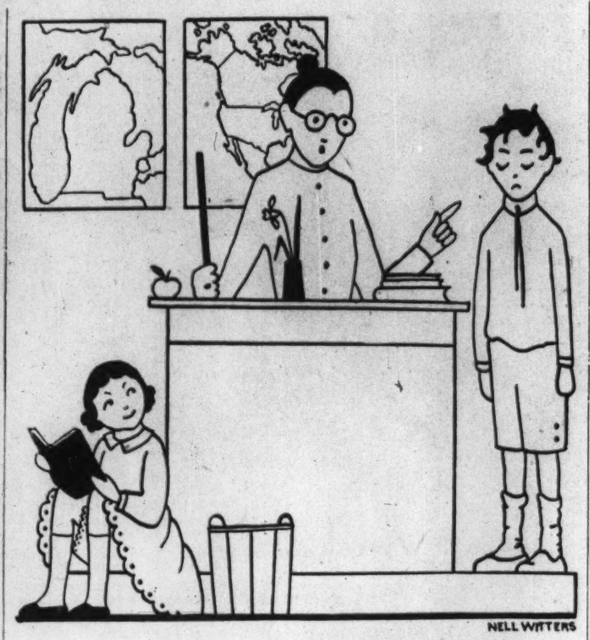
Picture a sunshiny schoolroom with movable chair-desks, and eager small people in the brown and blue P. N. E. U. school colors, each armed with a "lecture" cut from the Monitor, and an atlas or a small globe. The desks have been arranged audience-wise, with a lecturer's chair facing them. In turn each child takes his or her place on the (imaginary) platform and faces his audience with a formal "Ladies and Gentlemen: Today I shall tell you about ——."

The rules, which have somehow grown of themselves, are that the lectures may not be read, that they must have been carefully prepared, clearly and interestingly told, and must occupy no longer than three minutes (not strictly kept), and that the lecturer must show on the map all places he mentions, and be ready to answer questions from the audience.

We began only this last term, and the growth in interest of the articles chosen, the careful preparation, and clear language, has been marked. The children greatly enjoy "Lecture Day" and prepare for it eagerly. I often overhear something like this, "Have you got your lecture yet? I have a nifty one this time."

It is not difficult for the grown-up to realize what we are gaining. Besides the ability, which is part of a P. N. E. U. child's training, to "narrate," that is to tell the gist of his lesson after a single reading, we are forming habits of regular and intelligent newspaper reading, and of that "thinking in hemispheres" which the Monitor helps us to do, and which should surely result in better understanding of our brothers in other nations.

(Miss) L. P.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Requiring Obedience

Punishment of Pupils

You and the Law Series—25

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counsellors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

IS IT lawful for a teacher to chastise a pupil? That depends upon several factors. If there is a state law or a regulation of the school board or school committee forbidding corporal punishment, the teacher has no right whatsoever to use physical force in maintaining discipline.

In districts which have no restrictions or regulations concerning this matter, it seems well settled that the teacher has the right "to require obedience to reasonable rules, and a proper submission to his authority, and to inflict corporal punishment for disobedience."

But the rule he seeks to enforce must be reasonable. In an Indiana case, for example, the teacher made a rule that pupils should pay for wanton and careless destruction of school property. He sought to enforce this rule by chastising a pupil who had broken it. A charge of assault and battery was brought against him. The court held the rule was an unreasonable one in that it amounted to punishing the pupils for childish carelessness rather than for intentional wrong.

Considered Unreasonable

The court went on to say that most pupils have no money at their command to pay for school property which they injure by carelessness or otherwise. Consequently, to punish them for not paying would be equivalent to punishing them for failing to do something not within their power. This would in itself be unreasonable.

Besides having a reasonable rule to enforce, the punishment given must be reasonable. This is a question of fact to be determined from all the circumstances. In an early Massachusetts case the court said the teacher in determining the kind of punishment to be meted out must take into consideration the nature of the offense, and the age, size and apparent powers of endurance of the child.

On the other hand, a Connecticut case said the teacher could also take into consideration the mental and moral qualities of the pupil, and to determine these, could consider his general behavior in school and his attitude toward the teacher. In inflicting punishment, the teacher must not act from malice or passion, and the instrument used must be suitable to the purpose.

To and From School

It is usually held that teachers can punish children for acts they do on the way to and from school, as well as for those done in the school and school yard. They cannot punish them, however, for acts they do while under the parents' control. An exception may be made when the acts done at home are contrary to the rules and against the good order and the best interests of the school.

There is a trend toward the abolition of corporal punishment, and it is probable that it will disappear from the schools as it has already disappeared from the list of possible punishment for crime.

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Formal or Informal School?

And Should It Be Large or Small; Boarding or Day?

Choosing a School for Your Child—7

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a serious business choosing a school is! The impressions made upon young people are of such great importance to their development that you will wish to consider a lot of things before actually looking for a school. But first, have you ever thought that no matter at what age your child is to make a change in her school, there is a distinct advantage in knowing a year or two in advance the school she is to attend? A direct preparation can then be made. For more often than not, schools have different arrangements of studies; and if the home school omits any of the required work and this is known in time, these subjects can be arranged for and completed. In this way the child will enter the grade she expects to and will thereby avoid the disappointment of being "put back" a year, so often encountered when changing schools. Often children cannot understand why they are retarded a full year; it makes them feel inferior—they have failed to continue from the point where they were or thought they were, and they are apt to be with those younger than themselves. Parents, too, are often annoyed. With sufficient forethought this experience can easily be avoided, and more all-round good and happiness will result.

But here are some of the things you will wish to think about before making any choice whatever. Is the school to be immediately near your home or in quite another part of the country? There are many excellent country day schools as well as splendid public city schools. But there may be reasons why you feel that your child will have more advantages if she is away from home. She may need a different environment where she will be thrown more upon her own resources and consequently become less dependent upon her parents and family. There are, of course, other reasons which you may think of, both pro and con.

What Does She Need?

Then comes the question of whether she will be happier and have more all-round success when living with a small number of companions or a large number? Should she be in a coeducational school? Which do you consider better—the school which maintains a formal or an informal atmosphere? Do you prefer a simple environment? Does your child need to be where qualities of leadership are consciously developed? What about the progressive school? And is she to prepare for a four-year college? How many fathers and mothers I have heard exclaim, "Oh, I just don't know what to do with Jane!" Don't you feel that the whole problem is clearer when parents carefully consider these questions? Admitting their Janes into their conferences might also be helpful. The guide to the answers is that which provides for the best possible development of the young person concerned, depending not at all upon personal desires. And when the answers are determined you will see that you have narrowed considerably the school field you will need to cover.

Would it not be helpful to reflect upon a few of these questions? Sometimes it may be one's first judgment that the timid child should go to a small school. This may be neither wise nor beneficial. I have known girls of 13 or 14 whose natures were very shy, almost timid, to blossom forth in a most interesting way in a large school. But also I have known just the opposite to happen—the child growing even more timid and becoming really unhappy. Again so much depends upon the sympathetic understanding of the teachers and the quality of the pupils represented in the school. Those spiritual values which we have already talked about, are far more important than size, don't you think? And perhaps for the first year or so that the timid child is to be separated from her parents, a school not too far from home is advisable, if the appropriate one can be found.

Coeducation, Not Mixed Education

Do you believe that the question of coeducation should be considered seriously? I know that there is some bias against the idea for pupils of high school age, and in consequence the number of such private schools is few. Their number is increasing, however, and there are important examples in the United States of a successful working out of this educational ideal. A test is to determine whether the boys and girls are simply "in school together" or whether they are definitely taught to live and work normally and intelligently with each other. This last is true "coeducation."

Perhaps it is less important than it was to bring up children in a very formal atmosphere. There are still numbers of formal schools—formal in studies and very formal in manners—which continue to give those outward amenities which some parents desire for their daughters. The progressive school, on the other hand, maintains, quite as consciously, an informal atmosphere; and the fundamental idea of progressive education would seem to face, at least, in the right direction. It is new and therefore needs time for development; and I know that there are parents who do not find it satisfactory. But may it not be the head or teacher who fails rather than the educational idea? For the informal school does take a very special type of director and teacher. The article, "Recent Trends in Education," the fourth in this series, may be of some assistance in showing the reasons why this new-type education is fundamentally sound. Parents should ask themselves whether the formal type of school or the progressive school will better meet the special needs of their daughter.

In the progressive school the desire is to free the child in all of its activities. She is not likely to be assigned lessons by pages but will have certain tasks or problems in each subject, given a period of time to finish them, and allowed to carry on her work, under guidance, in the way she finds most effective and interesting. She will receive much individual attention from her instructors, and will have opportunity to work either independently or with a group. She certainly will receive some training in planning her work and in learning how to study. She will necessarily gain initiative and independence of thought. She will become less imitative and therefore more creative, and because of this she will make her own distinct contribution to her class and perhaps to the school. Therefrom she will gain a sense of her own power of accomplishment which children need. The school which assists the child in making these gains is genuinely progressive, whether it calls itself so or not.

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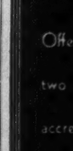
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Galleries of Bond Street

By Frank Rutter

London

FAR from being a "close season" for art exhibitions, August has become a month of great activity in Bond Street and thereabouts. Not only are many existing shows prolonged, but a number of new exhibitions have been opened.

A group of young artists, mostly in their twenties, have chosen this time in which to make their début at the Bloomsbury Gallery. David Kenworthy, O. Pooley and Brian Robb are the most promising of these new exhibitors, and if they do not carry their paintings very far as regards the precise and detailed rendering of forms, their work commands respect by its feeling for atmosphere and tonal subtlety, and often has more than a hint of drama. David Kenworthy shows capacity for a considerable measure of solid realism in his oil painting "The Chair," garnished with a white cloth, a loaf of bread and a red cravat, all broadly but convincingly painted. But notwithstanding this exercise in realism, the bent of this young painter is to be seen in two far more vague, yet passionately expressive, figure compositions, "The Doorway" and "The Top Stair," each showing a single figure, and each executed in warm monochrome. Summary as the forms are, they suggest life and drama, and the compositions show a keen appreciation of atmosphere. So also does the same artist's pleasant gray-green landscape, "The Railway Station."

Again, though the figures and interior in Brian Robb's larger canvas are dimly defined, here again there is a suggestion of atmosphere in the subdued coloring. While altogether independent of its title, "The Journey," there is a moving suggestion of latent drama in the design and construction of the whole. Charming in its lighter and more gay color scheme is Robb's smaller painting, "Horses," which has classicism, despite sketchiness.

More definite in its rendering of forms is O. Pooley's "Embankment," a striking but simple design based on an industrial subject, and emphasizing the geometrical shapes of cans and other accessories. Here the artist has sought for pattern rather than atmosphere; and the picture, though rather somber in color, is essentially decorative. Daphne Chart, on the other hand, is almost wholly concerned with color and atmosphere; and while her landscapes are agreeable as color symphonies, they are quite inchoate in form.

* * *

The exhibition, which will remain open during September, is interesting not only by reason of the promise shown by young artists, but also as indicating the discontent of the rising generation with mere statement of facts in paint. We may wish that some of these paintings had been carried further, but if we hope to be fair and unbiased, we must also admit that they have the merit of being expressive, not only of something seen, but of idea, that is to say of thought and purpose.

Among a number of exhibitions of English water colors now open, one of the best is at the Cotswold Gallery in Frith Street, where is an exceptionally fine Blake drawing, "The Dogs of War," once in the possession of John Ruskin. It may not be out of place to recall that the fascination of Blake's work resides not in the power and perfection of his draftsmanship, which is usually faulty, but in his ability to express his ideas. In this pencil drawing, however, which reveals his detestation of war, the rendering of forms is virile.

There is a beautiful and delicately drawn water color of a boat on a beach, "At Hastings," by Joseph Farington, the diarist, now famous as the pupil of Richard Wilson and the master of Constable; there are several good examples of Turner, and two very charming and delicate blue-gray drawings by Edward Dayes, whose best work was formerly often accepted as early drawings by Turner; and a water color by William H. Hunt, "Water Mills," in warm brown and cool greens, which once belonged to the celebrated Dr. Munro, patron of Cozens, Cirtin, young Turner and many other artists subsequently famous.

* * *

"The Blue Barge, Weymouth," a remarkably fine painting by the Bradford artist, Richard Eurich, now hanging in the Redfern Gallery, has been bought for the nation by the Contemporary Art Society. It is a theme which would have delighted Whistler, and the artist, who is little over 30, has treated it with great skill, the painting of the reflections in the water being particularly admirable. But the whole picture is distinguished by fine craftsmanship; firm and precise in drawing, limpid in color and convincing in aërial perspective. Eurich has captured a fragment of the beauty of that Old England by the wharfside which is much the same today as it was when Whistler was working on the Thames.

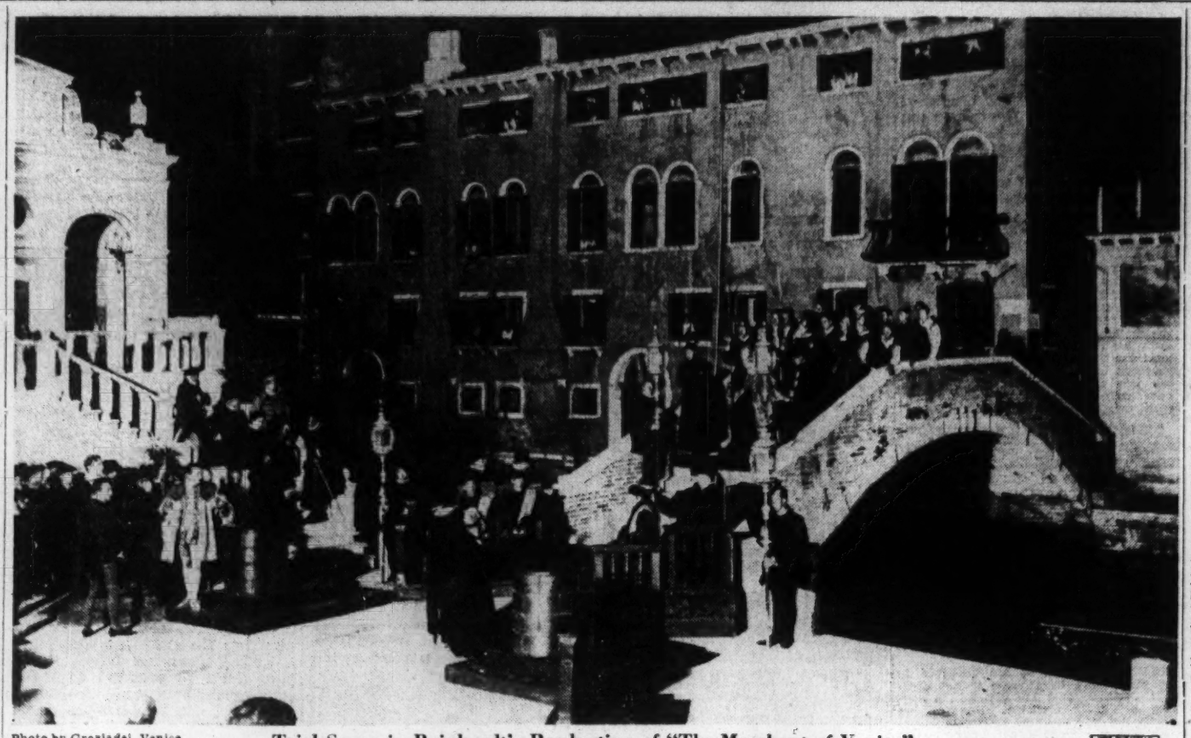

Photo by Graziadei, Venice

Trial Scene in Reinhardt's Production of "The Merchant of Venice"

Backdrop Comes to Life

By D. Nevile Lees

Venice

PERFORMANCES of "The Merchant of Venice," lately given in Venice as a leading event among the festivities in connection with the biennial art exhibition, delighted large audiences drawn from all parts of Italy and from other lands, the Crown Prince being present at the first representation.

Herr Max Reinhardt, who directed the production, had at his disposal all that could contribute to a splendid and colorful pageant, together with all the characteristic Venetian features for the setting of the play. The choice of the Campo (square) of San Trovaso provided, in itself, all the leading actualities—a background of old houses, a narrow street leading away between them, a canal, a bridge and, on either side of the water, a quay for the actors to move on.

At one side a white colonnaded house approached by flights of steps had been constructed, in front of the existent house, to represent Portia's villa of Belmont, while Shylock's house was beyond the bridge in the genuine old buildings, the various parts of the scene being accentuated or obliterated by an ingenious system of lighting in accord with the changes of time and place. Great care was taken to reproduce the architectural details and colors of the period, and the rich costumes, seen against such a setting, were as well in keeping as if the figures of Bellini and Carpaccio had stepped out of their pictures to move once more among the familiar scenes.

All that Venice could give of lapping water, passing gondolas, little sounds near and distant, was at the disposal of the director, even to a full moon, which mounted through the cloudless midnight sky in confirmation of Lorenzo's words,

"The moon shines bright . . ."

as he and Jessica floated in their gondola on the surface of the canal.

The size and resources of this natural stage afforded opportunities for spectacular effects of mass and individual movement, for gorgeous processions of suitors sweeping across the foreground to Belmont, for groups of Venetian nobles; and for the Doge's court, massed on the bridge, in the Trial Scene.

Most spectacular was the scene where Shylock returns home after Jessica's flight. The lonely figuré is seen crossing the bridge, and presently through the lighted windows of his deserted house he is heard rushing to and fro opening and shutting coffers and cupboards, banging and slamming and calling with increasing violence as his dual loss dawns upon him; then dashing to the balcony and howling to the dark night and empty street:

"My daughter! O my ducats! O my daughter!"

An interesting rendering of Shylock was given by Signor Memo Benassi, while Portia was played by Signorina Marta Abba, a talented actress who has long been especially associated with her performances in Pirandello's plays. Herr Reinhardt had, as usual, the assistance of many collaborators, among them Guido Salvini, grandson of the great Tommaso; Titina Rota, who designed the costumes; and Signor Vittorio De Sabata, who composed the music.

A new transiation of the play was made for the occasion by Signorina Paola Ojetti.

Campo di San Trovaso, Venice—"The Merchant of Venice," by William Shakespeare. Produced under the direction of Max Reinhardt, July 18, 1934.

Chain Store in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mystic, Conn.

DEEPENING of tonality and increased use of earth colors mark many of the pictures, notably the oils, shown in the tenth annual exhibition of the Mystic Art Association. The vogue of painting the American scene has also reached us; a good example being Harvard Macpherson's "A and P." Whether we consider the chain store a blight or a blessing, it is a part of contemporary life and so the artist has painted its portrait, gold-lettered sign, awnings and canned goods sharing the sidewalk with cash customers, even the littered street. Joseph's "Night Lights" and Golden's "Woodchopper" and others are equally worthy to spread the new gospel.

Brackman continues to rely on superb painting, rather unconcerned whether it be lavished on a few apples and the inevitable white rumpled table cloth or the figure of a woman. The painting's the thing. Walt Killam brings surrealism to Mystic. It is time it came. His use of figures as symbols without relation to verisimilitude, the gestures of the hands and feet, the color design, all make an impressive and exciting result. There is comfort and relief to those harried by the newer art forms in the more naturalistic landscapes; a moonlight by Ernest Barnes, snow scenes of the village by G. A. Thompson and marines by Lars Thorsen: For those interested in brilliancy, several high-keyed, clear-colored landscapes by Lawless and Little are to be seen.

Moving into the print corridor overlooking the river and boat yards, we find further evidence of good presentation. The black and whites are glazed and matted, but are placed flat against the wall unframed. The unity achieved is most pleasing to the eye. There are noteworthy etchings by Peter, Marcus, Y. E. Soderberg and the Oberteuffers; also, good drawings and lithographs by Killam, Winslow Ames, Bolotowsky, Mitchell and Gertrude Schell. A diverting batik by Katherine Forest is called "The Happy Jungle."

Water colors and pastels in a smaller gallery add a spontaneous dash of color and vivacity of handling that season the whole exhibition and increase its appeal. Ryan's quiet bits of landscape are enlivened by great sweeping brush strokes, revealing the artist's mood. Garrett Price carries his pungent observations about humanity into his water colors. Harrie Wood sweeps through a flower arrangement with gusto, using the utmost brilliance of color.

To mention an effect of arrangement, the little octagonal, stone-paved entrance hall contains four illuminated manuscripts by Marian Lane, placed unframed behind glass against the gray monkscloth walls and a group of miniatures by Elsie Dodge Pattee, which scale as perfectly to the size of the room as the paintings in the main gallery. With the oils hung practically to a single line, we got an impression of almost austere simplicity, which some monumental sculpture by Gladys Bates and Beonne Boronda heightens.

KENNETH BATES.

Russian Meaning of Realism

By Dorothy Adlow

This is the fourth of a series of articles written by Miss Adlow while on a visit to Russia, studying for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the latest developments in art.*

IV

Moscow

EVERY independent artist today cultivates his little brand of realism, and for want of philological knowledge, informs the word with whatever meaning he chooses. Definitions have been composed to the extent that realism may mean the photographic, the abstract, the personal, the objective, the naturalistic, the idealistic. Turning for an interval from the verbal entanglements of the western world, we find the word recruited in the Soviet Union.

We visited an art institute in Moscow and it did not seem we could get very far with the matter-of-fact inquiries about routine, scholarship and preparation of students without invoking deeper discussion concerning pedagogy in Russia and the function of the artist in society. Going to art school is not the small consideration of learning perspective, anatomy, disposition of shadows, and the use of a palette. Correct, in so far. But there is supplementary training.

The status of the artist is that of the worker. Stalin has said, "He is an engineer, a builder of the human soul," as indispensable as a metallurgical or electrical engineer. The artist does not think and work within the limits of the studio, but within the larger frame of society. He must gain his knowledge of life directly from the large mass of workers, by living closely to them. An art project may carry him into a factory, or out to a farm, where he learns the subject portrayed by identifying himself with it. His knowledge must not be limited to technical matters, but must include historical and social subjects.

We are told that the concept of Socialist realism originates in the teaching of Marx and Lenin and Stalin. It requires that the artist be imbued with the spirit of the collective character of society, and that he should not be marked or isolated: for the Russians are emphatically opposed to the smug aloofness and protest of individuality of the artists of the western world.

Socialist realism is held in contrast with Bourgeois realism. In the first place, since classes are eliminated in Russia, the artist enjoys greater freedom and greater latitude for work. The Russians dwell constantly upon the matter of class limitation of the artist. In analyzing the great masters, they criticize them for the limitation, or enjoy them in spite of it. For example, Rembrandt, for whom class divisions were non-existent, is greatly admired. Shakespeare, who had penetrating insight into types and character and especially, social motives, is in high favor.

For the Bourgeois artist, there is responsibility to nothing beyond his fancy. He is dwarfed by the inwardness of his character; he slips into superficial ways, or into the easier paths of naturalism. Socialist realism goes beyond the factual character of the subject, trying to discover its inherent relation to social phenomena, and its peculiar dynamics. "We find at the base of Socialist realism the demand for artistic truth in the representation of life." For Russians the means of reaching such truth is "envisaging life from the point of view of one's class and party." The artist must realize the "essence of the object." He must derive his ideas from the world which surrounds him. The basis is in the objective world, not in fancy. The basis is in materialism.

The aim of Socialist realism, then, seems to coincide with the aim of any civilized order—"to create a cultural life full of beauty." The Russians believe that because they derive their knowledge and inspiration directly and intimately from their environment, they can create an art which is fuller, more pertinent and more dynamic.

Dramatic Mr. Gabrilowitsch

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

ON HIS way to conduct performances at the Hollywood Bowl, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch tarried long enough in Chicago to direct three of the concerts given by his admirable orchestra, hitherto led at the Ford Gardens by Mr. Victor Kolar. It is no exaggeration to state that Mr. Gabrilowitsch's achievements, and those of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, created a sensation. The multitudes that crowded into the open-air auditorium—hundreds of listeners stood outside it—left the Russian conductor in no doubt as to the triumph that he had achieved. After the performance of Franck's D minor Symphony (Aug. 11) he was given a standing ovation by the crowd and, indeed, acclamations were the order of the night.

* * *

It is not difficult to account for Mr. Gabrilowitsch's success. His is a nature keenly and sensitively musical, a nature that always in his performances on the piano has reacted strongly to the things of poetry and imaginativeness. In the later portions of his career, Mr. Gabrilowitsch has sensed other things—in his orchestral conducting, particularly. Among them is a sense of drama. He made this clear in his reading of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony (Aug. 10), a reading that left nothing of the Russian master's highly colored theatricalism to the imagination. It was clear, too, in his interpretation of the work by Franck, although there is not, in that composition, the hyper-emotionalism that runs riot in the symphony by Franck's colleague from across the steppes.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch has realized apparently, that rehearsal and still more rehearsal is the ultimate secret of success. And the intimate rapport between himself and his players was made manifest in the delightful performances of such things as Debussy's "Nocturnes" and the scherzo from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

* * *

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, too, has been winning its triumphs. Committed to the policy of guest-conductors, it brought Mr. Henry Hadley to the shell at the Swift Bridge of Service to assist Mr. Eric DeLamarter, the orchestra's regular conductor at the Fair. Mr. Hadley shared a week's concerts with the latter and not only evoked the hearty enthusiasm of his listeners by reason of his skilled and spirited direction, but beguiled them by the presentation of some new works of his own—the suite, "San Francisco," and a Scherzo diabolique—and some by other Eastern composers. An overture on Negro themes by Mr. James P. Dunn made a pleasant impression, and a southern rhapsody by Mr. Lucius Hosmer offered the characteristic type of music that was to be expected from its title.

Mr. Hadley was followed by Sir Hamilton Harty, who last season evoked great enthusiasm leading concerts in Orchestra Hall during the absence of Mr. Stock on a vacation. The qualities that brought that success to Sir Hamilton were made manifest again when, in the Swift orchestra shell he directed his own arrangement of Handel's "Water Music" and the "New World" symphony by Dvořák. The evident enjoyment of fine music and the not less evident delight in conducting it that distinguish Sir Hamilton Harty's attitude to his art, brought eloquent response from the orchestra. Dvořák's symphony which was performed on Aug. 13, made a stirring effect.

After Study, Attainment

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

STYLE, in the view of Miss Ethel Hayden, the soprano, is less cause than effect. Rather than an active force, it is a passive quality. It is not, then, a plan and a procedure so much as it is the result of things well carried through and accomplished. In the case of a musical performer, it has little to do with technique; instead, it associates itself with the completed performance. Vocal style, more especially, is not a thing that artists put on in order to make an impression. Quite otherwise, it is something that they attain to by singing the best they know how. Furthermore, it is not learned from a teacher; nor is it acquired, as a method of execution is, through study and practice.

Briefly, style arrives; or, if we should wish to think so, Miss Hayden has verified in her experience the saying that the style is the man. "As I look at the matter," said she, in discussion with her interviewer, "style comes in good part from the singer's understanding the music and the text. A voice may sound well and yet be styleless. A voice may show first-rate mechanical mastery, too, and for all that may lack style. I have had teachers, some of them excellent and others very poor indeed; but whoever they were, they taught me nothing about style. Nor could they have done so even if they had wanted to. For I must find style for myself; or, I had perhaps better say, listeners must find it in my work."

Question arose in the colloquy, whether the opera house is not where style is more often realized than the concert hall. Miss Hayden expressed the opinion that the demands and opportunities of oratorio and recital are sufficient for the purpose; at any rate that they answer plentifully as far as she herself counts. The interviewer could by no means disagree with her, since evidence of her style has been plain enough to him from the time she made her début here (some years ago, in what was Aeolian Hall) up to last spring, when she appeared at the Bach Festival, Bethlehem, Pa., and at the Westchester County Festival, White Plains, N. Y. Nevertheless, he ventured to hint that opera might be a field for her, judging by her interpretation of the part of Eva in the concert presentation of "Meistersinger" in the auditorium—an arena for size—of Westchester County Center. No two opinions about it, she can take care of herself singing under any circumstances, small place or large, whatever the notes and whatever the words.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Ethel Hayden, Soprano

"I have studied opera somewhat," she confessed. "I have worked on the rôle of Elsa in 'Lohengrin' with a Wagnerian soprano in Germany; but practically speaking, I am not interested in the stage. I like the platform too well. I want to remain what I have principally fitted myself for, and what I have always desired to be—an oratorio singer."

Miss Hayden's voice may be described as of the cool, limpid, crystalline sort that is appropriate to oratorio. But then, oratorio requires something besides a particular kind of voice, as Miss Hayden would scarcely deny. What type of soprano voice does Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" need? One, somebody has said, that has coloratura range and dramatic power. Mention the "Missa Solemnis" to Miss Hayden. Her zeal for it is rapturous, tempestuous.

The interviewer, if he may with propriety record his impressions, got the idea that Miss Hayden is an intuitive, rather than a speculative type of artist. She seems unplagued by historic imaginings. Time, to her, is this very instant. The B minor mass of Bach would accordingly have for her living meaning rather than documentary associations. How unlike a contemporary of hers in art, Miss Angna Enters, the dancer! And yet the two American women seem to have a trait or two in common—a shrewd distrust of the world and an unquenchable, laughing confidence in it.

Streeton's Landscapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne Victoria

Show succeeds show at the Melbourne Athenaeum Art Gallery, some good, some of average interest, some indifferent, but that of Arthur Streeton's work this month has, as usual, attracted the largest crowd of admirers and buyers.

For Streeton is the dean of Australian landscape painters. A fine colorist, he revels in iridescent blue skies, purple hills, golden middle distances and foregrounds, with here and there dark patches of shadow cast by the rare passing clouds. As he has aptly entitled one of his best-known works, "Australia Felix" is what he loves best to record. Parched lands, where the mid-day glare eats up all color, and the pearly grey green of the bush, have for him no attraction. But that he could, if he would, portray the subtler and more subdued moods of nature is evidenced in this exhibition by two delightful pastorals, "Moonlight Impression" and the Corot-like "Come Unto These Yellow Sands" where nymphs dance under trees delicately traced against the moonlit sea and sky and hill beyond.

His distances are also true to Australia's sunniest days—receding—but clearly defined clear-cut and minute in detail.

Many flower-pieces are included in the exhibition, again fine in color, contrasting or subtly harmonizing with their velvet backgrounds. For the most part they are in transparent glass bowls, and this fact and the excellence of so many together, give a superficial air of monotony; quickly dispelled, however, when each group is individually studied.

But it is as the painter who has shown Australians the beauty and joyousness of their native country that Streeton's reputation will last.

D. M. C.

Berkshire Festival

Pittsfield, Mass.

Compositions by four American composers, Henry Eichheim, John Alden Carpenter, Roy Harris and Edward Burlingame Hill, will be brought out at the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, to be held in the auditorium at South Mountain on Sept. 19, 20 and 21. Organizations taking part in the festival are the South Mountain Quartet of Pittsfield, (Messrs. Persinger, Ideler, Held and Willeke), the Casella-Poltronieri-Bonucci Trio of Rome; the Laurent Wind Quintet of Boston, (Messrs. Laurent, Polatschek, Gillet, Allard and Boettcher), the Kroll Sextet of New York, (Messrs. Kroll, Berezowsky, Mankowitz, Sackson, Britt and Stern), and a chamber orchestra of Boston Symphony men conducted by Richard Burgin. Performers assisting these groups include Frank Sheridan and Jesús María Sanromá, pianists; and Olga Averino, soprano.

The Berkshire Festival was instituted by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge in the last year of the war. It was supposed to have been permanently transferred to Washington as the Library of Congress Festival of Chamber Music, endowed by Mrs. Coolidge; but it has been, on occasion, revived at Pittsfield for an invited audience.

Mr. Bainton's Début

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sidney, N. S. W.

Mr. Edgar L. Bainton, director of the Conservatorium in succession to Mr. Arundel Orchard, took part as pianist in the third chamber music concert given at the Conservatorium Hall on June 27. He assisted in a performance of the Mozart G minor quartet for violin (Mr. Hoogstoel), viola (Mr. Hill), violoncello (Mr. Bell) and piano; also in a "Little Sonata," by McEwen for violin and piano. The program included the quartet in E minor by Bridge, presented by Messrs. Hoogstoel Davies, Hill and Bell.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Lackey-and-Lady Comedy

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

In the character of a versifying lackey turned gentleman, Mr. Alan Webb distinguished himself when Mr. Ronald Gow's "My Lady Wears a White Cockade" was brought out at the Embassy. So also other principals in the cast of a rather oddly conceived play. The story is of the Young Pretender when he is an old pretender, or at any rate an elderly sham; and the scene is set at an inn on the English coast. The time is long after the Battle of Culloden, and the man, Prince Charlie, is brought, much against his will, back home to head a rebellion fomented by the frivolous Jacobite wife of a Whig Cabinet Minister. The lady (Miss Elsom) shows more anxiety, however, to make a conquest of the Prince (Mr. Oscar) than to see him make a conquest of England. Helping her effect this intrigue is the lackey aforesaid.

Though the piece was cleverly presented, it seemed to perplex the audience, which could hardly accommodate itself to the idea of the Young Pretender, historic incarnation of romance, being laughed at. Nor could Mr. Webb prevent his hearers from taking certain of the filigree fancies and orotund phrases of the lackey at face value; even though all in all he maintained a nice balance between the absurd and the poetic.

H. H.

Embassy Theater—"My Lady Wears a White Cockade," a comedy by Ronald Gow. Directed by Henry Oscar. Presented July 17, 1934.

Choices for Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

Clarence K. Hinkle's portrait study of Dillwyn Parrish was chosen out of the annual Southern California exhibition at the Fine Arts Gallery, to be acquired for the permanent collection. The sum of $300 was given anonymously for the purchase. The jury awarded the Mrs. W. H. Fisher prize of $50 to Nathalie Newking of Los Angeles for an oil painting entitled "Charlotte"; the Mr. and Mrs. P. F. O'Rourke prize of $50 to James C. Wright of Santa Barbara for a water-color still-life of a Spanish Santo; the O'Rourke sculpture prize of $50 to George Stanley of Los Angeles for a figure entitled, "Annunciation"; and the Wheeler J. Bailey prize of $25 to Dr. R. H. Kennicott for a study entitled, "Another Morning."

Government PWA patronage of living artists has brought new names to the catalogue, including Dorr Bothwell, represented by a tempera painting that portrays a Samoan girl; and Frances Geddes represented by a portrait of E. L. Hardy, president of San Diego State College.

R. P.

'Golden Legend'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queens.

Sullivan's "Golden Legend" and "In Memoriam" overture were on the program which the Queensland State and Municipal Choir presented at its concert in the City Hall, under the direction of Mr. George Sampson. The soprano in the rôle of Elsie was Miss Nancy Muirhead; the contralto in that of Ursula was Miss Bessie Dougall; the tenor in that of Prince Henry, Mr. W. J. Irving Pringle; and the bass in that of Lucifer, Mr. Hubert Jones.

Miss Beatrice McCullough and Miss Jean Barlow, pianists, taking part in an instrumental and vocal concert, presented works by Brahms Somervell, Pirani and Ravel. Associated with them was Mr. Les Edye, baritone, who presented songs by Parry and Stanford.

Iturbi, Alert and Steady

Special from Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

Proving himself a fine musician, regardless of his means of expression, Mr. José Iturbi appeared for the first time here as conductor, presenting a program with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra at Hillsborough's Woodland Theater on the afternoon of Aug. 5. Beginning with Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony and continuing through Debussy's "La Mer" and Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" prelude and finale and "Tannhäuser" overture, Mr. Iturbi displayed two traits not often found together—enthusiasm and deliberation. The one quality made the works sound alive and exciting; the other meant clear-cut, scholarly interpretations. He seemed less expert at directing a body of string and wind-instrument players than he has been when playing as soloist on the piano; but he showed a knowledge and a mastery of his scores that gave ample cause for satisfaction.

M. M. F.

'Interlude' and 'Faustus'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Malvern, Eng.

Written sometime about the year 1554, author unknown, "The Interlude of Youth" goes into the record as revived by Sir Barry Jackson's company at the Malvern Festival. The piece proved on presentation to be a series of conversations rather than a play, with dialogue between Youth and two sets of allegorical characters—in the one case, Riot Pride and Lechery; and in the other Charity and Humility. It might conceivably, have been written by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who in truth, attended the opening, looking benignly on from his usual place in the middle of the front row of the dress circle.

Mr. Sharman Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

Home from a trip to England, Mr. Arthur Sharman, pianist, appeared at the Albert Hall in joint recital with Miss Ivy Plane, soprano, on June 13. He presented works by Franck, Brahms and Pouishnoff. Miss Plane, with Mr. Jack Ellis as her accompanist, sang Schubert's "The Trout," Grieg's "Fair Springtime" and "Friend, Thou Art Staunch," Verdi's "Pace, mio Dio," Mana-Zucca's "Leaves," Harty's "Lane of the Thrushes" and La Forge's "The Dairymaids."

The Greater Brisbane Orchestral Society, Mr. A. Kaeser, conductor, gave a concert in the Albert Hall on June 15, with Mr. Herbert Coulter, pianist, and Miss Lyall Mutch, violinist, assisting. The program included Haydn's concerto in D for piano and orchestra and Svendsen's "Romanza" for violin and strings; and for diversion, a group of piano pieces — Chopin, Merikanto and Leschetizky the composers.

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The Home Forum

L'Excursion

THE char-à-bancs ride should, really, be put down to that two hundred yards' drive on the links at Le Touquet. The clubs had been borrowed hastily from a haphazard selection that had accumulated over a space of time in the hotel garage, and were all, as Henry said, slightly biased. Of course, the brilliant sunshine undoubtedly helped; for so great was the quivering haze lying over the links that there was no temptation to do anything save keep the head down and the eye on the ball. But, for all that, it was a good stroke and merited something in way of a celebration.

And not until that moment was it known that the whole family had secretly longed for days to go into Boulogne, by a crazy little char-à-bancs that plied back and forth in a desultory manner. It was with some difficulty that an approximate time of its departure from Le Touquet was settled. For, as the driver was sure one realized, there were passengers and parcels to be allowed for; and, even if all the passengers turned up to time, it was almost certain that some of the parcels would be late. Madame at the Pension, for instance, was baking a cake for her nephew in Boulogne; and, if this should not be sufficiently cooled when the hour for departure struck, what was one to do?

"Oh, of course one would wait," said George, and the driver, overjoyed at meeting a man after his own heart, seized George's rather reluctant hands in his own and said: "Mais certainement," several times. And, after that, one simply did not ask at what hour one would come to Boulogne.

* * *

Henry felt convinced, on looking at the driver's cherry-colored cap that this was to be no ordinary trip; and Great Aunt, clinging to the precarious door as the char-à-bancs bounded out of Le Touquet, asked George if the driver were not wasted on this country of sand dunes, and murmured something about Brooklands.

The horn was never out of use. It had a penetrating and slightly hiccuping quality of its own, though this latter may have been due to the hilly road along which the car bumped at an amazing speed. Certainly all the chickens and children en route knew the sound of its approach, for with a noticeable singleness of purpose they scuttled to the side of the road, the one as vociferous as the other.

Henry lifted a butterfly net and some fishing rods that had fallen on to the back of his neck, and asked the driver if there was no stop before Boulogne.

"Si, si," cried that worthy, putting on foot and hand brakes with a suddenness that involved his passengers in an involuntary game of family coach. He waved his hand largely toward a little tow-haired girl with a white poodle, two sailor-suited little boys, their mother, and a tray of pastry, all lined up at the side of the road: "Sainte Cécile," he announced. Great Aunt asked if there were many villages on the coast road.

* * *

At Hardelot a basket of fruit, several pots of jam, a string bag of varied content, a Boulonnaise *poissonnière* and a pretty shop assistant, joined the party. The stop was a prolonged one, for the *fille de boutique* was accompanied to the bus by an equally pretty sister on whose account the driver changed his cherry-colored cap for an orange one, and left his seat to engage the lady in an animated conversation; while Henry seized the opportunity to slip out, too, and stretch his long cramped legs. A surreptitious counting of money and a whispered consultation with their mother resulted in the two little sailor-suited boys following Henry's example, at least as far as the open door of a tiny café into which they disappeared with the alacrity of long practice. Little tow head brought up the rear with less speed and more dignity, helping herself down the step of the bus by means of a soft little hand laid on Great Aunt's knee. As if making a return for the convenience, she paused to search Great Aunt's kind old face and said: "Nous allons achéter une dernière crême glacée," and nodded her head with charming gravity.

The fishing rods and butterfly net fell on George's neck just outside Equihen, so he decided to leave the char-à-bancs there and walk by the cliff path to Le Portel, and then by motorbus into Boulogne. Henry disentangled himself from the groceries and the poodle's lead and said he would join him. The driver left his seat again to put them on their way, and they all stood for a long time at the cliff edge looking out over the sunny sea and along the curving coast. Inland, the pine-clad dunes lay purple against the azure sky, and the gorse-covered moor, all misty and golden melted into the honey-colored hills. Two shepherds in long cloaks sat out on the slopes with their flocks.

"Have we passed Wimereux yet?" asked Great Aunt, as the char-à-bancs hooted triumphantly into Boulogne and halted under the great walls of the Haute-Ville. But then, she never has had the faintest sense of locality.

D. T.

Lone Cedar

(Duxbury, Massachusetts)

A shape of formal green
Against a yellow meadow, rough and sere:
Distant as if by will from raw-boned pines
It stands, a stranger in an alien scene.
And yet from year to year
It has grown wise and seasoned, learned to know
The ways of this strange sea on either side,
Its endless swirls of green and amethyst—
The ever-moving wonder of the tide:
Has heard the great winds blow
In senseless fury, heard their snarls and whines,
Felt their wild lashes bite in fiendish glee,
But still this tree has done
Its utmost in long exile to resist
All outward change: it stands sublime,
Timeless as on the hills of Lebanon—
Longing perhaps for some far clime
Of lush woods and a cloud-reflecting sea.

JEANNETTE EYRE.

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A Rediscovered Giorgione Portrait

AUTHENTIC works by the great Venetian master, Giorgione (1478-1510), are so exceedingly rare that the discovery of a new portrait by this artist is an event of the highest importance. This beautiful portrait of a young woman has been resting unidentified for many years in the storehouse of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna; and it had been so badly overpainted that it was not considered to be of great importance. In former years it had been repeatedly examined, and had been attributed by the authorities to five different Venetian painters.

But recently it attracted the attention of the Assistant Curator, Dr. Wilde, who is making a new catalogue of the contents of this gallery. He was struck by the resemblance between this Vienna picture and a copy made by David Teniers the Younger, in the seventeenth century, which hangs in the Schleisselm Collection, Bavaria. This Teniers was Curator of the Archduke Leopold Wilhelm's collection, and it is well-known that he copied several of the Archduke's Italian pictures. Dr. Wilde believed that the Vienna picture was the original of the painting copied by Teniers, and submitted it to ultra-violet rays and microscopic examination. This revealed the presence of a quantity of later paint which was subsequently removed by an expert restorer. His treatment revealed the rich warm colors we associate with Giorgione and the authorship of the painting was further confirmed when a faint inscription on the back was deciphered. This inscription runs:—"On June 1, 1506, this picture from the hand of Zorzi Castelfranco, colleague of the Master Vincenzo Catena, to the order of Signor Giacomo . . ." The conclusion of the inscription is indecipherable, but this is enough to establish its authenticity. For, as everybody knows, Giorgione was born at Castelfranco, and in contemporary records is alluded to as "Zorzi," "Zorzo" or "Zorzon."

Before its restoration the Vienna picture was an oval, whereas the Teniers copy was rectangular, and this discrepancy has been explained as the result of research. When the Archduke Leopold Wilhelm's collection was brought to Vienna and installed in the old Imperial Palace, the Emperor had the pictures fitted into available spaces, and had them ruthlessly cut down when he thought it advisable. The rectangular form, which the composition requires, has been restored, and the picture now hangs in one of the smaller rooms of this famous Vienna Gallery, to whose art treasures this rediscovered Giorgione is a most precious and valuable addition.

FRANK RUTTER.

Yes, It's Cricket

"But why," asked Dr. Van, who was on a visit to England, "do they suddenly all walk to the other side to throw balls at the man in white armour? It is a loss of time, and it must be tiring in this hot weather."

"They change over when six balls have been delivered," said Gerard. "They do it because those who played before them did it. And there is no need to save time. Why should they hurry? They will stay here till seven, whatever happens."

"But," asked the Dutch poet and philosopher, as the batsman, who was out for a duck, walked gravely to the pavilion, "why doesn't he run? And why is the man who must take his place not ready to go out at once? Look at them all lying down! This is not a game!"

"Perhaps it isn't. It's cricket," replied Gerard. "I could give you many answers, each of which might satisfy you. But if they did, they would prove to be wrong. This ritual has not been devised for foreigners, but for Englishmen, who are different. No batsman would dream of running off the field, or of hurrying on to it. Why? *Because* no batsman ever runs off the field, or hurries on to it. These are things to be accepted, not discussed. If you accept them, England is being revealed to you—pernaps. But if you don't, England remains a book you will not read." . . .

The players were leaving the field to have their tea.

"Half an hour for tea?" said Dr. Van. "My word!"

"It is clear," said Gerard, "that you have discovered that the pace of cricket ought to be accelerated. This is not an impossible achievement. Make an appeal to the nation through the columns of the *Times*. But see to it that you do not write as one who wishes to reform. Point out—never mind whether it's true—that in the eighteenth century the pace of cricket was faster, and that the present mode is untraditional Also say that foreigners play cricket slowly. You can introduce any change in this country, provided you persuade the nation that it is a return to the old, and that it is genuinely English. Of course, remember that whatever you alter you must respect its name. In England, names are sacred."—From "He Came to England," by G. J. RENIER. (London: Peter Davies.)

Nationalism and Internationalism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR much these days of nationalism and internationalism. Many seem to favor the policy of nationalism; but there is an ever increasing recognition of the fact that nations are dependent upon one another, and that the progress and well-being of all can be achieved only as nations strive to coöperate in every way. How absurd it would be if each member of a large family should say that he would not buy or sell anything, but would grow or manufacture everything he needed, and only what he himself needed! It would likewise be absurd for a nation to take the stand that it does not need to buy anything from other nations, or to sell to other nations. In an article published lately on a certain financial page, the impossibility of economic isolation was illustrated by the fact that in the making of the American hand-set telephone at least ten vital materials have to be imported from other countries.

Limited is the thought of the individual who is concerned only with the welfare of his nation; more limited is the thought of the individual who is interested only in his own family; and still more limited is the thought of the individual who lives only for himself. Selfishness shuts out real joy and true satisfaction, for only in expressing unselfishness can these be found. Many individuals comprise a nation, and if they were to look at everything from an entirely selfish viewpoint they would not consider the welfare of other nations at all; and this attitude would only limit nations and shut out true progress.

The great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, taught us to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven." If we honestly use the Lord's Prayer, we cannot shut out of our affections any individual, family, nation, or race, but will earnestly work and pray for all mankind. Since all have one Father, then in reality all are brothers. Christian Science, in revealing that God, our Father, is divine Mind, has shown how we can bring out in human experience the fact of the brotherhood of man.

Students of the same subject—such as botany for instance—have a common interest. Though their taste, their past lives, their environment may be different, yet on the one subject which they are studying they can be in unity. Christian Science reveals that material concepts are counterfeits of spiritual truths, and those who study Christian Science begin to get the right idea about everything. Individuals in many nations, through the study of Christian Science, have the same view about spiritual facts; and, having discerned them, they are in harmony about them. In proportion as they understand spiritual truth they have the same point of view, and because of this there is less misunderstanding or disagreement among them. In the acceptance and demonstration of the truths of spiritual being there is gained the true freedom from the misunderstanding that would attempt to separate individuals and nations.

To *The Christian Science Monitor* Pavilion at A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, came visitors from many nations and races. Therein was manifested to all that sense of friendliness and unity which is gained through discerning the spiritual fact that all are in reality the children of God, the one Parent, the Mind which is divine Love.

Selfishness, intolerance, envy, jealousy, hatred cannot reign in the thought which discerns the spiritual fact that man is the image and likeness of divine Love. Greed cannot control the thought which rests on the truth that since good is spiritual it is unlimited. When false traits are cast out of an individual's consciousness by his realization of the spiritual fact that the real man, our true selfhood, is the reflection of the Mind which is Spirit, or divine Love, there remains nothing to separate him from his fellow men. As increasing numbers understand the truth, nations will find that they can live and work in harmony.

It is the duty of each one of us daily to recognize the spiritual fact that there is but one Mind governing all, and that this Mind is omnipotent, omnipresent Love. This realization or true prayer will do much toward annihilating ignorance and the false traits which cause economic strife and war.

Let him who thinks he is having a hard time turn his thought toward doing something to help someone else, even as the following stanza admonishes:

"Is thy burden hard and heavy?
Do thy steps drag wearily?
Help to bear thy brother's burden,
God will bear both it and thee."

Likewise, as a nation tries to do what it can toward helping other nations, it will find the power of God, divine Love, operating in its own behalf. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 192), "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Nationalismus und Internationalismus

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR hören heutzutage viel über Nationalismus und Internationalismus. Viele scheinen die Politik des Nationalismus zu begünstigen; aber es wird immer mehr erkannt, daß die Völker voneinander abhängig sind, und daß der Fortschritt und das Gedeihen aller nur dann erreicht werden kann, wenn die Völker bestrebt sind, in jeder Hinsicht zusammenzuarbeiten. Wie sinnlos es doch wäre, wenn in einer großen Familie alle erklärten, daß sie nichts kaufen und nichts verkaufen wollen, sondern alles, was sie brauchen—nur für den eigenen Bedarf brauchen,—anbauen oder herstellen wollen! Ebenso sinnlos wäre es, wenn ein Volk den Standpunkt einnähme, daß es von anderen Völkern nichts zu kaufen und ihnen nichts zu verkaufen brauche. In einem neulich auf der Finanzseite einer Zeitung erschienenen Aufsatze war die Unmöglichkeit wirtschaftlicher Absonderung durch den Umstand veranschaulicht, daß zur Herstellung des amerikanischen Handgriff-Telefons mindestens zehn wichtige Bestandteile aus anderen Ländern eingeführt werden müssen.

Wer nur auf das Wohl seines Volkes bedacht ist, ist in seinem Denken beschränkt; noch beschränkter ist das Denken dessen, der sich nur um seine eigene Familie kümmert; aber am beschränktesten denkt, wer nur für sich selber lebt. Selbstsucht schließt wirkliche Freude und wahre Befriedigung aus; denn sie können nur in Selbstlosigkeit zum Ausdruck kommen. Ein Volk besteht aus vielen Einzelpersonen. Wollten diese alles von einem völlig selbstsüchtigen Gesichtspunkte aus betrachten, so würden sie das Wohlergehen anderer Völker überhaupt nicht in Betracht ziehen; und diese Haltung würde die Völker nur begrenzen und wahren Fortschritt ausschließen.

Der große Wegweiser Christus Jesus lehrte uns beten: „Unser Vater in dem Himmel". Wenn wir das Gebet des Herrn ehrlich beten, können wir keinen Menschen, keine Familie, kein Volk und keine Rasse von unserer Liebe ausschließen, sondern wir arbeiten und beten ernstlich für die ganze Menschheit. Da alle einen Vater haben, sind in Wirklichkeit alle Brüder. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat uns geoffenbart, daß Gott, unser Vater, das göttliche Gemüt ist, und hat uns dadurch gezeigt, wie wir die Tatsache der Menschenbrüderschaft im menschlichen Leben zum Ausdruck bringen können.

Menschen, die sich mit demselben Fach, z. B. mit Pflanzenkunde befassen, haben ein gemeinsames Interesse. Sie können trotz der Verschiedenheit ihres Geschmacks, ihres Lebens in der Vergangenheit, ihrer Umgebung in dem einen Fach, mit dem sie sich befassen, miteinander übereinstimmen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß materielle Begriffe Fälschungen geistiger Wahrheiten sind. Wer sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft vertieft, erlangt die rechte Idee von allem. Angehörige vieler Völker haben durch ihr Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft dieselbe Ansicht über geistige Tatsachen und stimmen darin miteinander überein. In dem Verhältnis, wie sie die geistige Wahrheit verstehen, haben sie denselben Gesichtspunkt, und aus diesem Grunde gibt es unter ihnen weniger Mißverständnis oder Meinungsverschiedenheit. Das Annehmen und Beweisen der Wahrheiten des geistigen Seins bringt das wahre Freisein von Mißverständnis, das Menschen und Völker zu trennen sucht.

Den Pavillon des Christian Science Monitors auf der Hundertjahrfortschritts-Ausstellung in Chicago besuchten Angehörige vieler Völker und Rassen. Dort wurde allen jene Freundlichkeit und Einigkeit bekundet, die erlangt wird durch das Erfassen der geistigen Tatsache, daß alle in Wirklichkeit die Kinder Gottes sind, des einen Vaters, des Gemüts, das die göttliche Liebe ist.

Selbstsucht, Unduldsamkeit, Neid, Eifersucht und Haß können nicht in einem Denken herrschen, das die geistige Tatsache erkennt, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis der göttlichen Liebe ist. Habgier kann das Denken, das sich auf die Wahrheit stützt, daß das Gute geistig und daher unbegrenzt ist, nicht beherrschen. Wenn falsche Züge aus dem Bewußtsein eines Menschen verschwinden, weil er die geistige Tatsache erkennt, daß der wirkliche Mensch, unser wahres Selbst, die Widerspiegelung des Gemüts ist, das der Geist oder die göttliche Liebe ist, ist nichts mehr vorhanden, was ihn von seinem Nebenmenschen trennen könnte. Wenn immer mehr Menschen die Wahrheit verstehen, werden die Völker finden, daß sie einmütig miteinander leben und arbeiten können.

Wir alle haben die Pflicht, täglich die geistige Tatsache zu erkennen, daß nur ein Gemüt alle regiert, und daß dieses Gemüt die allmächtige, allgegenwärtige Liebe ist. Dieses Erkennen oder wahre Beten wird viel dazu beitragen, Unwissenheit und die falschen Züge, die die Ursache der Kämpfe und Kriege sind, zu vernichten.

Wer glaubt, er habe es nicht leicht, der soll darüber nachdenken, wie er einem andern im Sinne folgender Ermahnung helfen kann:

„Drücken deine schweren Lasten
Dich gar hart und jämmerlich?
Trage deines Bruders Lasten,
Gott trägt sie und trägt auch dich".

Ebenso wird ein Volk, das alles Mögliche versucht, um anderen Völkern zu helfen, finden, daß die Macht Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, zu seinen Gunsten wirkt. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 192): „Alles, was den menschlichen Gedanken auf gleicher Linie mit selbstloser Liebe erhält, empfängt unmittelbar die göttliche Kraft".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Climbing Holly Tree Wall

Holly Tree Wall was above us. They told me the first pitch was the difficult part and that, if I could do that, I could do the rest. First pitches never worried me overmuch, because they were so comfortably near the ground; or, in this case, so comfortably near the comparatively wide ledge we had reached after climbing two or three hundred feet of rock. So I agreed to follow.

The leader set off and even he took some little while to negotiate the first six feet, but in time he disappeared round the corner of the rock and soon shouted for the second on the rope to come up She was an experienced climber, but also seemed to have difficulty and almost decided two or three times that it was more than she could do; but at last "it went," as the climbing phrase is, and she, too, disappeared. I waited at the bottom while elaborate preparations of some kind were made, out of sight behind the shoulder of the rock; until at last a voice called out for me to come, and my troubles began.

There was nothing to hold on to and nothing apparently to give even the smallest foothold. The words of the climbing song ran through my thoughts: "Some call them handholds, I call them nicks"; but, in this case, there were no nicks! The others had done it, so I supposed it was possible, but I failed to see how. Then a voice came floating down: "Wedge your elbow and pull yourself up on that." I tried to wedge my left elbow in the rather wide corner of the rock, but it wouldn't stay and more than that seemed necessary. "Your right elbow," called the voice, and then I found by my right arm a nice pointed recess in the rock that just accommodated my elbow.

It was all very well to have a convenient little cranny in which to rest one's elbow, but quite another thing to haul one's whole body up a foot or so with nothing else to help. However, after much slipping and grunting, my left hand, feeling above my head, seized hold of some nobble of rock and I pulled myself up so that one toe could get a hold; and there I was, quite safe and steady, nearly six feet from the ground. It had taken me perhaps twenty minutes to get there!

The next bit was comparatively easy, along a crack and over the shoulder where I found the other two, intricately mixed up with a holly tree and much rope. As soon as I was firmly established on a ledge, the leader disentangled himself and set off on the next pitch; and, when he called back that he had a good position, the second, who all the time was wedged in a crevice behind the holly that seemed to grow out of the bare stone, belayed me to the tree, unfastened her own belay, crept out (the elaborate roping arrangements neatly unraveling) and followed the leader. As I was last, there was no need for me to get into the crack, and, when my call came, I had but to slip out the belay and proceed. Having reached the others, the leader went on again; and so we continued, only one advancing at a time.

The last pitch of the climb is, I believe, known as "delicate." There are apparently no footholds or handholds, but there are white marks where other people's boots have scratched the rock. Having every confidence in the rope and those who held it (should I slip), I refrained from asking what one did next; but balanced my way up, using the marks as guides, to be congratulated at the end on not having asked, which apparently is the usual thing for a novice to do in such places.

That was practically all. Just a little bit of scrambling and we were at the top, with a view straight down several hundred feet of rock face to the boulder at the bottom, from where we had started many hours before and where we had left our rücksacks containing the sandwiches we had forgotten to take up with us! It was four o'clock by then, so we unroped and went down by an easier route to partake of a belated lunch, well pleased with having negotiated what is listed as a "very difficult" climb.

F. R.

The Dunes

High above the blue waters
The sand is profligate,
And the wind is brittle—
Knifing the soft curves above the hollows,
Reminding the wild roses and the nightshade
That they trespass on the sea's estate.
On their petals lies the fine dust
Carved through slow days by a deep tide.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Luncheon at Government House

I went to breakfast with General MacNaughten, a friend of my uncle's (Herbert Richmond), as he knows all the ins and outs of Canada. . . . He was exceedingly helpful. He planned out my morning precisely and marshalled all the forces of Ottawa in my favour. First, I went to some official department and was transferred to another one where I asked about the chances of my going into the States to see a friend who was a lecturer at Syracuse University. The visa would cost $10, and when I got to the borders they would probably refuse me. It seems they don't like maidens walking into their kingdom alone with only a rücksack. One must bring money and efficiency into the States, not penniless delight!

Then with a letter from General MacNaughten I presented myself at the Headquarters of the Canadian Mounted Police. Sometimes I wonder what are in the letters I present. Perhaps: This mad girl is wandering across Canada—she is clearly a fool—can you do anything about it? Whatever may have been in the letter I had an excellent time with the police before I was ushered into the Chief's presence. They were dressed like a very smart version of Baden-Powell; riding breeches, khaki coat, hat with flat, broad brim, a romantic half-soldierly, half-helpful garb. They were exactly like the police in the films I had seen of the Wild West, and I was amused to find such in the very civilized town of Ottawa. The Commissioner was interested in my doings and gave me a letter of introduction to all the Mounted and Unmounted Police in Canada, a delightfully all-embracing document. I felt that for once I was on the right side of the law.

I went to lunch at Government House. It was one of the most intensely amusing moments of my life. I arrived at the large front door and was met by sundry officials, some besprinkled with gold braid and brass buttons. They all did things perfectly, were dressed immaculately, and never showed the slightest surprise. I, of course, had on the only clothes I had with me in which I had slept for two nights—my blue homespun skirt, jersey, woollen stockings and hob-nailed shoes. I felt like Joan of Arc coming to the Dauphin, when all the Court tittered and the Duchess said. "My dears, her hair." It wasn't just that I was a country hobble-de-hoy like Joan; like her I also felt completely fired with what I wished to do and more than completely unabashed at the official-dom and finery. Other people in their very best clothes coming to lunch were horribly nervous. I never felt more at home. . . .

Lord Willingdon was genuinely interested, and asked questions because he wanted an answer; his long face was wreathed in smiles. At lunch I sat next to Sir William Clarke, the British High Commissioner, and we had a delightful time together. At one stage their Excellencies pelted me with questions about my designs on Canada, and all the dozen guests held their peace while we talked. It was, I think, the most amusing time they've had for many a long year, with all their red tape—From "Unharboured Heaths," by KATHARINE GOTSCH - TREVELYAN. (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

Summer Shower

The shower is done.
And through the branches of the evening trees,
Drip the new-washed Stars.

MARGARET ANDERSON.

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Total transactions aggregated only 164,000 shares. One commission house could have handled the business in 10 minutes' time, and would not be busy at that.

The price trend was slightly irregular with more downs than ups. But the changes were mostly fractional.

Losses of a traction to a point were sustained by some of the standard issues, including American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific and some of the motor issues. Bigelow-Sanford Carpet moved up more than 2 points.

Although trading in bonds was extremely light prices were well maintained for the most part, some of the secondary corporate bonds being an exception. A few of the more popular ones moved slightly upward. U. S. Governments sold practically unchanged from Friday's closing prices. There was not much business doing in any part of this group. Foreigners also were very quiet. The price trend was irregular.

Among the commodities cotton was a weak feature. All during the session the tone was weak, and the closing was near the bottom for the day. Wheat got an early start upward. Premiums for cash wheat were the highest in many years. Corn also was higher, but later developed weakness and profit-taking in both wheat and corn wiped out early advances.

While the threatened strike of textile workers is in no wise a help to business or business sentiment its depressing influence is offset by other factors of more substantial importance. These include the remarkable decrease in business failures, improved corporation earnings, increased dividends or resumption of dividends, regaining of financial stability by the leading municipalities of the country and the dimming prospects of near future inflation.

But there is still much caution manifested among all lines of industry. No one knows what or when the next new experiment will be forthcoming from Washington. And it is this uncertainty that is holding back individual enterprise.

Probably never before in the history of the country have there been so many new undertakings awaiting the time for their development as at present. It is an accumulation covering a period of more than five years.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Extreme apathy tended to drag prices downward today, in one of the dullest Saturday sessions in the stock market in more than 10 years. Much of the list was barely changed, but there were numerous losses of fractions to more than a point. The closing tone was easy.

Such commodity markets as were open failed to provide any stimulus to shares. Grains rallied in the early trading, but cotton declined to close with losses of 65 to 80 cents a bale. The bond market held about steady. Foreign currencies again stiffened against the dollar.

Week-end business surveys continued to stress the prospects of an autumn pickup. The volume of retail trade was regarded as good, and with the vacation season drawing to a close, scattered improvement in industrial operations was expected soon to be apparent.

Traders in stocks, however, were content to wait and see. Several recalled that an autumn upturn has been predicted quite widely every summer since the depression set in, but only in 1932 were there any distinct traces of a normal fall quickening. The pattern was spoiled last year by the abnormal summer flurry of activity, but with a good summer slump this year, conditions seem more favorable to an autumn pickup.

Stocks sagging about ½ to 1 point included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, Auburn, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Great Western Sugar, Wilson A. Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and American Smelting.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet, a strong specialty earlier in the week, was bid up nearly 2 points, and Bethlehem Steel, Howe Sound and California Packing rose fractionally.

Bond Trading Light

Transactions in the bond market fell off sharply today from the volume of recent sessions, but in spite of the trading apathy the tone was fairly steady, and the gains of the week were well maintained.

In some of the secondary issues which stepped ahead rapidly earlier in the week, there were indications of realizing, but over the general corporate list the smallness of dealings indicated little desire to trade on the part of either buyers or sellers.

U. S. Governments in a small turnover remained close to the final levels of Friday. Trasury 4¼s were up 5-32s of a point at 112.11 and Liberty Fourth 4¼s were traded at 103.26, up 6-32s. A few of the Treasurys were off 1-32d to 3-32s.

Some loans of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Columbia Gas & Electric, Canadian Pacific, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Shell Union Oil and Texas Corporation edged forward a little, and equally narrow declines were registered in Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, American & Foreign Power 5s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s and Union Pacific 4s.

Dullness was even more pronounced in the foreign section, and prices were mixed. Italy 7s fell back a major fraction to 92¼, and British 5½s yielded half a point to 118. German issues were steadier.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 18	Last Aug. 17
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
9¾	8¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8½	8½	8½	..
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	99⅜
23¾	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	20¼	20	20	19⅞
8½	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	900	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
58⅝	41½	2	Amerada	300	48	47½	47¾	47⅞
38⅞	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	38	38	38	38⅛
116½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	103½	103½	103½	100½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	500	98¾	98¾	98¾	96
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	2
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1100	6⅞	6½	6¾	6⅝
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	8¾	8½	8¾	9
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	6½	6¼	6½	6½
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	8¼
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	5
27⅜	16⅛	..	Am Metal	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	12	12	12	12
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	1300	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅝
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	51	51	51	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Co m	200	1	1	1	1
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	37	36½	36½	37
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1000	110½	110⅛	110¼	110½
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
77⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	300	16	16	16	16¼
17½	7	..	Am Woolen	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
83⅜	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	45	45	45	47
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5	5	5	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1300	12¼	12	12⅛	12¼
34¼	26⅛	1¾	Archer Daniels	300	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	4400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
63	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	2200	60½	60¼	60¼	60
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	72	71¾	71¾	72¼
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	10
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	46¾
73⅜	45⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	800	48	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	27½	27¼	27¼	27¾
35⅛	21½	1	Atl Refining	500	25	24⅞	24⅝	25¼
57⅝	16½	2½	Auburn Auto	300	19¾	18⅝	19¾	20
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	13	13	13	13½
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	300	8⅛	8	8	8
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	500	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	12	12	12	..
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	500	12½	12¼	12⅜	12½
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	27½	27	27½	27⅜
40	20⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	720	26⅜	24	25⅞	24
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	54⅜	52½	52½	54¼
86	76	4†	Bon Ami A	100	82	82	82	82
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	300	26⅜	26	26	25¾
19½	6½	..	Boston & Maine	100	6¾	6⅜	6¾	..
3	¾	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1	1	1	..
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1700	17	17	17	17⅛
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19	19	19	..
44¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1300	42¼	41¾	41¾	42
75	50	2	Bucyrus F pf	50	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅜
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
16⅜	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2¼	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—C—					
40½	18⅜	1½	Calif Packing	800	39¼	39	39½	39
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
39½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	15⅜	15¼	15¾	15⅞
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2700	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	800	39¼	38¼	38¾	39½
53⅜	27½	1	Caterpillar Trac	200	27⅞	27	27¼	27½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	900	20⅞	20½	20⅞	21¼
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	60	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1100	39½	39	39	39⅝
48⅜	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	39¼
68⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	400	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42¼
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3	3	3	..
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	100	6	6	6	6
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	2700	32⅜	32⅛	32½	32⅞
86	67	6½	City Ive & F pf	10	81½	81½	81½	..
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores-vtc	200	½	½	½	..
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	20	12	11¾	12	11⅜
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	1300	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
71	48	5	Columbia G pf B	50	60	60	60	..
34¾	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	200	29	28½	28½	29
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	66½	66¼	66¼	66½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	58	58	58	58¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	19½	18⅞	19	19½
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	1000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
31½	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	28¾	28¼	28⅝	28½
61	30	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	52	52	52	..
47⅜	28⅞	2	Consol Gas	1500	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	37½
14¼	7¼	.80b	Consol Oil	1900	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
2½	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	⅞	¾	¾	..
83½	69¼	3	Cont Can	700	80½	79¾	79¾	80⅜
35½	28⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26
22⅜	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	1800	18¼	18	18¼	18⅜
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	400	58¼	58	58	58
8½	3⅝	..	Coty	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅝
64	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	61½	61½	61½	61⅞
85⅝	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	82⅜	82½	82⅜	80½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	300	14½	14¼	14½	14⅛
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	100	15¾	15¾	15⅝	16
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	500	44	43¾	43¾	43½
26½	14¼	..	Douglas A	900	18	17⅞	18	18⅜
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	300	88½	88	88½	88⅝
125	115	6	du Pont deb	400	124¼	124¼	124¼	124⅜
			—E—					
19¼	6¼	..	Eitingon Schild	200	8¼	8¼	8½	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	..
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	4	4	4	4½
21	8⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	36	36	36	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	9	9	9	9
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	200	19	18	19	18⅛
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	11
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	63½	63½	63½	64
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50⅞	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
			—G—					
4⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Sunb A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11	11	11	..
11½	5⅜	..	GenAm Inv	300	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅜
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	500	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	3500	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12¼	12⅜	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	300	29½	29½	29½	29¾
1¾	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	58½	58½	58½	58
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	17500	29¼	28⅞	29	29⅜
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	200	11	11	11	11
2⅝	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
28⅜	15⅜	.15	Gliddden	1800	24⅞	24¼	24½	25
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1500	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	700	22⅝	21⅞	22	22⅝
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	2	2	2	2
13⅜	5½	..	Grant (W T)	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½
40⅜	30	1	Great Nor pf	600	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32½
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	600	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	100	32½	32½	32½	33
			—H—					
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4	4	4	4
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	101	101	101	101
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	400	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	..
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	..
57¼	35½	.3	Howe Sound	1000	52	51¾	52	51⅝
24½	6⅛	..	Hudson Motor	900	8½	8	8	8
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
			—I—					
66	48¾	4	Ill Central LL	40	57	56⅛	57	..
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
49¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	100	37	37	37	..
4¼	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
13¾	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	500	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
11¾	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	100	5	5	5	5
21¾	15	..	Int Agr Corp	400	4	4	4	4
37⅛	15	..	Int Agr ppf	100	25	25	25	24
12⅛	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	..
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	200	22	21½	21½	22½
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	500	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
6	2¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
29¼	21	35b	Int Nickel	1000	25¾	25½	25⅝	25¾
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1000	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	9⅞
30⅝	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	100	30	30	30	29
			—J—					
66¾	39	..	Johns Manville	400	43½	43¼	43¼	43⅞
			—K—					
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	2	2	2	2
21¼	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	900	12⅞	12¾	12¾	13
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	1300	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	300	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
55	19	..	Kresge D S pf	10	40	40	40	..
33⅜	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	400	28¼	28	28	28¼
			—L—					
20	11	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	14	14	14	..
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	3¼	3⅜	3½	3½
16⅜	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	12½	12½	13½	12½
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	67¼	66½	66½	67½
43½	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
35½	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	2500	26⅞	26¾	26¾	27
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
			—M—					
3¾	1	h	Manati Sugar	200	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
9¼	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	20	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7½
23⅜	10⅜	h	Man Ely mg	3300	21½	20½	21½	21¾
19⅜	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
40⅜	24½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	700	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27½
4½	1½	h	McCrory Stores	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	400	47½	47⅜	47¾	47⅜
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	100	36	36	36	36⅛
6m	1	h	MCllellan Stores	3200	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅜
14¾	9⅛	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	700	12¼	11¾	11¾	11⅞
21⅞	6½	..	Midland Steel	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	36	1	Min Honeywell	100	54	54	54	53½
1⅜	¼	h	Min & StL	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	6	6	6	..
55½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	500	51⅞	51½	51½	51⅝
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	3800	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
44⅜	15¼	..	Motor Products	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
16½	6⅝	..	Motor Wheel	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
46	12⅛	..	Mullins pf	20	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
11⅜	3⅞	..	Murray Body	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
			—N—					
32½	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	200	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14
8⅞	3½	..	Nat Acme	300	4	4	4	4m
18⅜	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1000	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
15½	7½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
58¼	37½	1	Nat Steel	200	38½	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	300	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
45¼	18⅜	..	NY Central	2700	21½	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞
26⅞	9	..	NY Chi & StL	100	12	12	12	..
24⅝	9	..	NY Ont & West	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
37⅝	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	200	16	15⅜	16	16¼
22⅞	9½	.40	NY Shipbldg	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
89¾	72	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	74	74	74	..
45⅞	33¼	1b	Noranda M	200	42¾	42¾	42¾	43⅞
15⅝	11¾	.50†	North American	1500	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13½
8¾	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
36¼	14½	..	Northern Pacific	500	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	.30b	Ohio Oil	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
			—P—					
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	26½	26½	26½	25¾
6⅝	2¾	..	Packard Motor	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
2½	⅝	..	Panhandle P & R	100	1	1	1	⅞
5⅞	1¾	.. h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	300	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
4¼	½	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
24⅜	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
4⅞	2	..	Peerless Motor	300	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2½
29⅛	21	1b	Pennsylvania RR	800	22¾	22½	22½	22⅞
14¼	8¼	.50b	Petroleum	100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
6	3⅛	..	Phila Rap Tr	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
20¾	14⅞	1	Phillips Pet	600	16¼	16⅜	16½	16¾
6½	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
29¼	18½	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼
17½	8⅛	..	Pitts Term pf	10	17	17	17	17¼
16¾	8	1	Plymouth Oil	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
20⅜	10½	..	Postal Tel pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
41¼	33½	1.50	Procter & Gam	800	37⅞	37¼	37¾	37
59⅜	38¾	3	Pullman	300	41¼	41	41	41½
14⅞	7¼	..	Pure Oil	200	8	8	8	8⅛
80	58¾	..	Pure Oil pf	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
			—R—					
9½	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	1600	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
35⅜	15	..	Radio pf B	400	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	27
4¼	1⅛	h	Radio Keith-O	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
69½	32⅜	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	45	45	45	..
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	500	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
25¾	10½	..	Republic I & S	400	13⅜	13½	13½	13¾
67½	37	..	Repub I&S pf	400	41	41	41	..
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	100	46	46	46	46
27⅞	15⅜	.10b	St Joseph Lead	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
4⅝	1½	.. h	StL & SF	800	1¾	1½	1½	1⅞
50	41	1.50	Scott Paper	90	50	50	50	..
38⅜	23¾	.60†	Seaboard Oil	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27⅛
51¼	31	..	Sears Roebuck	1800	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
2	¾	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾

Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Pushed Up by Federal Program, Says Review

Business and Industry

Dun's Says Federal Spending Program Now Taking Effect

Aid to Farmers and Home Owners Factor in Better Retail Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The end of the heat wave and no extension of the boundaries of the drought for two weeks has adjusted estimates of crops, which has resulted in increased trade activity, according to Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review of business. Preliminary estimates place farm income at 20 to 25 per cent higher than it was a year ago.

Federal Spending Factor

"Business already is beginning to feel the impetus of Government checks being poured into agricultural districts, both for crop reduction agreements and drought-relief benefits," the report says. "Much of the hesitancy of the last month also has been dispelled by the overwhelming evidence that the policy of the Administration is to be a vigorously forward one.

"Based on the more favorable turn of merchandising developments during the last 10 days, many well-posted executives are of the opinion that estimates of fall trade will need to be revised in an upward direction. Some of the large stores already have extended the maximums of their budgets.

"With the rapid restoration of normal shipping conditions on the Pacific coast, the largest gains in retail distribution for the week are reported for that section of the country, followed by the South, south Atlantic and Southwest.

Trade Volume Higher

"As a whole, the volume for the week ranged from 4 to 15 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1933, even though the gain in individual cities ran as high as 20 to 30 per cent."

Commenting on the final launching of the $1,000,000,000 home renovation drive, which is expected to bring an early upturn in employment, the review says:

"This nation-wide housing program was conceived as the most suitable method for breaking through the wall standing between the stagnant heavy industries and the tremendous potential need for improved housing, involving also the resuscitation and reorganization of the mortgage market.

The survey finds the influences of this program already becoming evident, as some of the largest dealers in lumber and building supplies have noted a 20 per cent increase in sales during the last two weeks.

Summer Recession Over

From retail trade reports it is revealed that there has been some stocking of canned goods and food stuffs by thrifty housewives due to the price advances of the last two weeks, and the imminence of additional ones.

With the exception of some of the heavy divisions, the summer recession for the majority of industries appears to have passed, the review says.

"Activity in the motor industry continues as a sustaining force in the general recovery movement," the review continues.

"Wider operations are planned by shoe manufacturers during the next two weeks, now that the price situation has been cleared by the Government's decision to keep the hides of the drought cattle off the market by utilizing these for shoes and gloves for relief purposes."

The drop of 1 point in the Dun & Bradstreet Activity Barometer for the week is attributed entirely to the sharp recession in the steel mill operating rate. It now stands at 61.7, which is close to the year's low record, compared with 68.4 in the corresponding week of last year.

Pig Iron Production Largest Since 1931

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Production of pig iron and ferro-alloys in the United States in the first six months of the current year, totaled 9,926,956 gross tons, the largest half-yearly production since the first half of 1931, the American Iron and Steel Institute announces today. This is over 5,000,000 tons more than produced in the first half of last year and over 1,000,000 more than in the latter half of the year.

The Institute says that pig iron production has shown a steady semiannual increase from the record low of 3,351,814 gross tons in the last half of 1932, but is still far below the all-time half yearly high of 21,860,060 gross tons established in the first six months of 1929. The only other six months' period in which production exceeded 21,000,000 tons was in the first half of 1923.

Of the 275 blast furnaces in this country, 98 were in operation on June 30, 1934, as compared with 91 on the same date last year and at the end of December, 1933.

Rains in Canada Too Late To Aid Wheat Materially

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—It is believed that the scattered rains in the Prairie Provinces arrived too late to give much material aid to the wheat crop, according to the Bank of Montreal.

Indications, however, point to the Prairie wheat yield as possibly slightly over that of last year, the betterment being Alberta. Harvesting is general over the southern areas and well advanced elsewhere except in northern Alberta and the Peace River District, where the season is later.

In Quebec Province a good crop of hay has been harvested and cutting has begun of barley and oats, which promise an average yield. In Ontario hail and gales have caused damage to crops in some sections, particularly in Oxford and Norfolk counties.

Silver Seigniorage Profitable to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 18

THE "profit" the Government makes on silver is almost proving a rival to the income tax just now.

Seigniorage reaped since the beginning of the program to make silver one-fourth of the metal back of the currency is running at nearly two-thirds of income receipts. It stands at $18,316,937, according to latest figures. The tax collections since July 1 amount to $28,430,299.

The "profit" is the difference between what the Treasury pays for silver and the monetary value of $1.29 an ounce.

When publication of the seigniorage item among the Treasury receipts first brought announcement that certificates were being printed in full at $1.29 an ounce against a limited amount of the metal, the silver certificates outstanding totaled only $495,301,989.

Since then the amount has been increased steadily and the new money pushed into circulation is appearing throughout the country. Outstanding certificates now have risen to $503,703,890.

Gas Companies Gain 360,000 Customers During Six Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—During the first half of 1934 the number of domestic customers served by manufactured and natural gas companies increased by 360,000, according to the American Gas Association. On June 30, the total number of customers was 14,751,000.

This gain in customers is reflected in the sale of 425,000 gas ranges in the country during the first half of 1934, an increase of 42 per cent in range sales over the first six months of 1933.

Revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities aggregated $378,697,300 for the first six months of 1934, an increase of 3.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933. Revenues from industrial and commercial users increased more than 15 per cent. Revenues from domestic customers, however, were practically unchanged.

Manufactured gas industry revenues totaled $199,782,400 for the first six months, a gain of 1.7 per cent. Natural gas revenues for the six months amounted to $178,914,900, a gain of 4.6 per cent over a year ago.

Business Activity At New Low for Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a decline to a new low for the year in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight-car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	57.7	107.4	29.0	64.7
Previous week	58.7	107.6	33.5	66.6
Month ago	59.3	109.2	37.3	68.6
Year ago	59.6	105.4	68.8	77.9
1934 high	66.3	110.4	69.8	80.1
1934 low	57.7	100.7	29.0	64.7

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

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North Carolina Crops In Excellent Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 19—Only four States in the union showed better crop conditions on Aug. 1 than North Carolina, it was revealed in a joint report just issued here by the state and federal Departments of Agriculture. These were South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arizona.

North Carolina shows a 2 per cent increase in its cultivated hay crops this year, with an indicated yield of 629,000 tons. Pasture conditions have been good since June 1.

North Carolina's corn crop promises a yield of 48,048,000 bushels, which is 8 per cent higher than that produced last year and exceeds the average for the past five years by 15 per cent.

This State, according to federal figures, will lead the entire union this year in its sweet potato crop of 7,385,000 bushels, as compared with 6,794,000 bushels last year.

Says Government Wage-Labor Policy Retards Recovery

Employment Rise Not Due to NRA, Claims Institute —Sees Wage Deflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 — The increase in the number of employed factory workers from the 1933 low to the 1934 high was due to a gain in the total output of manufactured goods and not to the Government's labor and wage policies under the NRA, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"The increase of 1,991,000 in the number of employed factory workers, was not due to the curtailment of working hours as the Government likes to claim," says the Institute, "inasmuch as it naturally wants the credit for the increase in employment, and the shortening of working hours was the method which it accepted as the means of doing this.

"As a matter of fact," continues the report, "there has not been much of a decrease in actual working hours since March 1933. In that month, hours worked per week per employee totaled 36.5 whereas in May, 1934, hours totaled 35.4.

Rise Not Due to NRA

"The increase in employment was not due to the regulations against an increase in working nours because if working hours had been increased, the purchasing power of the workers would have been higher. This higher purchasing power would have caused a sufficient gain in the total output to have increased employment to a probably greater extent than that which actually occurred.

"In fact, the Government's labor policy, inasmuch as it favors higher wage rates, has prevented employment from regaining the pre-depression status. Factory wage rates rose from the depression's low of 41.8 cents per hour in June 1933 to 55.1 cents per hour in May 1934, or nearly to the 1929 level of 58.7 cents. This increase in wage rates resulted in an advance in the prices of manufactured goods. This price increase prevented factory output from attaining the volume necessary to provide full employment. Moreover, the increase in wage rates was of little benefit to those employed because the rise in prices practically offset the increase in their income.

"A year ago, the downward adjustment of wage rates necessary to full production and full employment was nearing completion after four years of difficult deflation. If there had been a little more deflation of wage rates and the proper adjustment of manufactured goods prices to wage rates, the factory unemployment problem would now be well on the way to solution and the individual's purchasing power would be as high if not higher than it actually is today.

"With the unemployment problem thus on the point of being solved, wage rates were arbitrarily raised under the NRA and practically everything which was accomplished over a period of four years toward the proper adjustment of wage rates was nullified during the past year. This means that the nation must go through another period of wage-deflation before it solves its unemployment problem.

Strike Cause Explained

"The present prospect is that this re-deflation of wage rates will be retarded by the Government's relief policy. As long as the Government continues to provide the unemployed, either through jobs on public enterprises or through direct relief, with sufficient funds to deprive them of the incentive to secure private work at any price, the supply of labor will not be large enough to exert on private wage scales the pressure needed to force a quick adjustment. In fact, the Government's relief policy tends to reduce the supply of private labor to such an extent that such labor is in a position to demand higher and higher wage rates. This helps to explain the epidemic of strikes from which the nation is suffering at the present time.

"It is thus evident that a return to sound business prosperity will be postponed until the Government voluntarily modifies its relief policy to a point where it will not interfere with the proper deflation of wage rates or until the exhaustion of credit forces the Government to curtail its expenditures. In case of the latter, business recovery would be further postponed because of the burden of the enormous public debt which would be created before the collapse of Government credit."

Deterding Says Future Use of Oil For Power Will Eliminate Surpluses

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP) — Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil group, just arrived from Europe, predicted that the world's oil surpluses will be swept away by the use of oil for power.

He arrived on the liner Berengaria for a conference with Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

"Diesel traction is bound to come and it will sweep everything before it," said the oil man.

"Electrification of the railroads is already a thing of the past. The Diesel engine is the economic and independent unit of the future."

Sir Henri declined to reveal the nature of his coming conference with Mr. Teagle, and declined to answer when he was asked if it had to do with the distressed gasoline situation.

"The only trouble in America," he said, "is 'hot oil'."

The famous oil man emphasized over and over the phrase "law and order."

"Some people don't like law and order," he said, "but we must have it. We must not waste today what we want tomorrow."

Elaborating on this he said: "Oil should only be used where it will do the most good for industry. That is good sense for the future. Oil is more effective in Diesel power than in any other, and, incidentally, the motor ship is coming, too."

"When all railroads use the Diesel engine," he said, there will be no question of surplus. We are wasting oil now, forcing it out at a few cents, and that is criminal."

He said oil and Diesel engines would still be economical when oil reached $1.

"Why," he said, "Diesel trains are so light we could start new railroads at less investment than would be necessary to convert old ones."

He was asked what would become of the coal industry.

"Coal is only practicable when you are near the source of supply," he said.

He was also asked if he thought there would be another world oil conference, such as the one held in 1932. His reply was:

"Put your own house in order first."

Argentina's Payments on Debts Invite Favorable Attention

Paid $30,193,000 in 1933, More Than All Other Latin-American Republics Combined—Defaults in Central and South America $720,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (By U.P.)—Argentina in 1933 paid a greater sum for debt service to the United States than did all other Latin-American republics combined, a fact which invited the favorable attention of financial authorities here to the southern republic's consistent effort during the depression to maintain her high credit rating abroad.

Argentina's payments to the United States of interest on long term securities previously floated here and for sinking fund represented in the year a total of $30,193,000, as compared with total payments from 10 South American republics (inclusive Argentina) of $40,193,000.

The West Indian countries—Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti—made total payments of $13,327,000 during the year, while Central American countries and Mexico paid $3,080,000 for debt service and sinking fund payments, according to tabulations made by the Department of Commerce in analyzing the United States international balance of payments for the last year.

No Long Term Issues Likely

No new Latin-American governmental long term bond issues were publicly offered in the United States during the year, and authorities do not anticipate any early resumption of long term financing on a large scale.

During 1933 the total income and debt service received by the United States from long term investments in South America was as follows:

From all South American republics: interest on outstanding securities, $29,164,000; bond redemption payments, $3,105,000; sinking fund payments, $7,928,000; total, $40,198,000. Bonds presented by issuers for cancellation represented $13,092,000, and the par value of South American bonds retired here in 1933 was $28,304,000.

Interest payments were: from Argentina, $22,265,000; Brazil, $2,326,000; Colombia, $2,462,000; and Uruguay, $2,111,000. Sinking fund payments were made only by Argentina, with total of $7,928,000.

Earnings in 1933

American direct investments in Latin America, as for example in the oil, sugar and copper industries, are estimated to have made earnings during 1933 of from $45,000,000 to $65,000,000, including earnings of $3,000,000 in Mexican border enterprises. Exchange restriction hindered the transfer of profits earned abroad, and total transfers from Latin America to the United States on this account were estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Argentina and Brazil agreed during the year 1933 with American holders of blocked accounts to fund these accounts into bonds of the national governments. Prior to these agreements Uruguay had by unilateral arrangements extended similar privileges to American holders of blocked accounts in that country.

"Part of these blocked accounts arose out of the earnings of our direct investments, while the greater part of the balance originated in commercial accounts," said an analysis of the balance of payments by Dr. Amos E. Taylor of the finance and investment division, Department of Commerce.

"In effect, the funding of these blocked accounts represented the reinvestment of a long-term basis of short-term funds.

"Similar in principle are the arrangements for paying in funding bonds all or part of the interest due on certain foreign bonds. Such arrangements have been made by Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panam nd Yugoslavia.

Defaults Exceed $700,000,000

"Bonds in the amount of about $14,000,000 were received during 1933 as a result. Such transactions do not have an immediate effect on the balance of payments of the United States, since they represent the immediate reinvestment of interest, without the necessity of cash transfers."

The Department of Commerce reported, as of March 1, 1934 defaults on interest payments on the outstanding United States share of foreign dollar bonds as follows:

Central American issues—complete default $2,000,000 ;payment in dollars and script $22,000,000; payment in funding bonds $2,000,000; partial payment in dollars, $3,000,000; total defaults $29,000,000.

South American issues—complete default $691,000,00; payment in foreign currencies $94,000,000; payment in dollars and script $53,000,000; payment in funding bonds, $133,000,000; partial payment in dollars, $5,000,000; total defaults $976,000,000. In the latter total $847,000,000 represented government issues and $129,000,000 corporate issues.

Cuban government bonds of $32,000,000 were in complete default.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"The whole world," said the Paycock in Sean O'Casey's play, "is in a state of chassis." He might well have been thinking of the foreign exchange market. The only incident of it more absurd than a country pretending to be on the gold standard when it is not is a country pretending not to be on the gold standard when it is.

New Zealand's Exchange

The nonsensical condition of the exchange market is nowhere better illustrated than by the example of New Zealand. In January, 1933 this Dominion deliberately depreciated its currency from 9-10ths to 4-5ths of sterling parity. It did so for two connected reasons. First the price level of exported products was too low to yield a profit even to the most efficient farmers, and thus the whole internal economic system was disorganized. Second, New Zealand's main competitor is Australia, whose currency was already depreciated by 20 per cent against sterling. Nevertheless, the fixation of the New Zealand pound at 80 per cent of sterling was not dictated by the exchange situation; for even in 1932 the country's export balance had been more than enough to pay her overseas interest bill. It was therefore obvious that to depreciate the exchange further would cause an excess of sterling credits to pile up in London; and so it turned out. In the year ended June 30 last, the export surplus was (in New Zealand currency) £22,500,000, or approximately double the interest bill.

Calling the Tune

When the decision was taken to depreciate the exchange the Government indemnified the banks by taking over their excess London balances, which it has now transferred to the new Reserve Bank of New Zealand in return for local currency. It is part of the bargain that if and when a new legal parity is fixed, the Government will take the profits or make good the losses on those sterling reserves of the central bank. This contract supplies a powerful motive for keeping the exchange no less depreciated than at present; for if it were fixed any nearer to pound-for-pound parity with sterling there would be heavy losses to be borne by the Government.

The Reserve Bank not unexpectedly declares that it will aim at retaining the present rate for a long period (however long that may be) "unless a marked alteration occurs in existing conditions." But meanwhile, what about the export surplus, which would naturally tend to drive up the value of the New England pound? There are three possible answers—to export less, to import more, or to pay off long-term debt in London. The first is off the map, since New Zealand has a small home market and since exporting interests are politically dominant. The second, which would require a lowering of an already moderate tariff, would also be unpopular in many quarters. As for the repayment of debt, New Zealand is clearly in a strong position to convert her overseas debt to lower rates of interest, and it is a matter for surprise that she has not done so on a more considerable scale already.

Her great competitor in the markets for wool, meat and dairy products, Australia, is not in quite the same pass, because her export surplus, though more than enough in the last couple of years to cover interest charges, is no greater than is needed to build up reserves against drought or against a sudden drop in the market for one of her principal products. What is remarkable in the Australian economic scene is the internal improvement that has taken place behind the depreciated exchange.

The plan adopted in 1930 to meet the economic crisis was a judicious combination of inflationary and deflationary technique. Budgets were to be balanced at the end of four or five years. Wages and salaries, not only of government employees but as far as possible throughout the country, were to be reduced by a basic ratio of 22½ per cent. Internal interest rates, headed by the interest on government loans, were to be cut by a like proportion. But at the same time the temporary deficits on state and federal budgets, as well as the cost of public works schemes, were to be covered by treasury bills, a potential source of inflation. This mixed prescription has certainly worked a tonic cure.

One sure sign of returning Australian prosperity is the rush of visitors to England. Earlier in the year every mail steamer from Australian ports was crowded. More measurable evidence is given by the federal budget. The past financial year closed with a surplus of £1,302,000, instead of an anticipated deficit of £1,176,000. Revenue exceeded estimates by over £5,000,000.

Export Control

Whatever may happen to tariffs, schemes for the regulation of production or export will form an essential part of the economic picture after the slump. How long they will last is another question. The difficulties of the wheat scheme are no more than could have been foreseen. The rubber scheme has yet to face its real problem—the restriction of output in a period of profitable prices. Hard times are often the unseen policemen of organized control of production, and when they are gone, the scheme lacks its vital sanction. It is to be noted that the new nitrate marketing agreement has been concluded for one year only. Who can tell what may be profitable in 12 months' time?

The recent dividing up of world markets in the tinplate trade illustrates the difficulty of pouring fluid economic facts into rigid contractual molds. According to the latest arrangement, Great Britain is allotted 55 per cent of neutral markets, the United States 22 per cent, and Continental producers the remainder. Only five years ago, Great Britain was given a quota of 70 per cent of the free markets, and even last year the United States was claiming no more than 8 per cent as her share. A scheme must be very strongly or very flexibly organized to stand such strains. Splints are not normal wear for a healthy body; either the body loses its health or the splints are snapped and discarded.

Slump in Grain Prices Is Due To Various Factors

At Low Point Wheat Is Off 11 Cents From Last Week's High

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—The general trend of grain prices has been irregularly downward this week, wheat at the low point being off about 11 cents from the high of last week.

The weaker tendency has been due to a combination of influences, among which the statements by the President and by the Secretary of Agriculture warning against excessive speculation and threatening to take control if the market should get out of hand had a big effect.

Previous to this there had been heavy profit-taking for no other reason apparently than that gains were large and satisfactory to holders. This wheat coming on the market at a time when the Washington statements had unsettled the trade sentiment lessened the buying demand in general. As prices reacted, there was the usual stop-loss selling.

Foreign Markets Weaken

Foreign markets also showed a tendency to weaken, and with the harvesting of Canadian wheat over a steadily increasing area there was the further fear of free hedging aganst the crop movement.

The legitimate news reflected no change in the fundamentally strong position. No material change is expected in the crop of this country, and the Canadian crop deteriorating steadily up to the time of harvest, is believed to be no larger than last year, of about 251,000,000 bushels.

In regard to the Canadian situation one encouraging feature is that Continental European countries are buying Canadian wheat in fair volume, although this wheat is much higher in price than Argentine grain.

Moreover, there has been heavy absorption of the Plate wheat as well, all of which tends to confirm the view that Europe will require much more foreign wheat than the last few years. Germany has eased its tariff restrictons, also reflecting small crops at home.

Chinese reports confirm a great shrinkage in the rice crop and a small yield of wheat, which will mean heavier imports, especially of Australian wheat.

World's stocks carried over are still about as large as last year, but much of the surplus in various countries, especially in the United States, will be needed to make up for crop deficiencies this year.

All Crops Hard Hit

In Europe, eastern Asia as well as in North America, the most significant feature of the crop situation is that all crops have been hard hit, leaving little opportunity for the substitution which usually has eased a crop shortage in any one grain.

Leaders in the trade here while acknowledging that Washington warnings have tended to unsettle sentiment, have little fear that the trade will get out of hand. The margin rules are being enforced rigidly, and there is no evidence of there being any unwieldiness as there was previous to the price débacle a year ago this month. Moreover, fundamental conditions are sounder than last year when the great mass of buying had been predicated on the inflation program. This season cash prices have continued relatively stronger than the futures, and at the present time prices are lower than on June 1 at Chicago.

Bullish Corn Estimate

The most bullish estimate so far given out on corn was made by Nat C. Murray, leading crop statistician, this week, the crop being estimated at 1,472,000,000 bushels, or 135,000,000 bushels under the Government August estimate. However, this report came at a time when good rains over the belt and receding prices in wheat offset its effect.

During the week rains have been general, and will help the late corn and forage crops. A revival of chinch bug damages claims was a feature of the week's news. Receipts are running large, but the cash markets have advanced relatively, showing that country selling is being easily absorbed.

Present prospects for the crop even allowing for some improvement following the rains, indicate a decided shortage compared with normal requirements, after allowance for smaller numbers of live stock to be fed.

Hog prices advanced by leaps and bounds this week, reflecting diminishing receipts, the top price being $6.65 on Friday, the highest in several years. This brings livestock prices much closer to a normal feeding parity with corn.

Flaxseed Is Now Grown In Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18—While established crops have in many cases failed to provide profitable returns, a newcomer to the list of southern California agricultural products has assumed importance during the current year, according to the monthly review of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles.

The newcomer is flaxseed, the report explained. After three years of experimenting in coöperation with government stations, landowners in the Imperial Valley planted 12,000 acres to flax this season. The crop made a harvest of 264,000 bushels, resulting in an average yield of 22 bushels an acre, or about four times the national average.

It is reported that a large part of the first quality seed is being held for the purpose of increasing plantings during the coming season. Some estimates have it that 50,000 acres are to be planted in 1935.

Bus Companies Have The Best Half Year In Last Four Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—With reports for the second quarter of the year complete, the first half of 1934 shows up as the best in the last four years for the motor-bus industry. Reports came in from companies representing one-third of the dollar revenue of the industry and indicate a general improvement in traffic conditions, according to Bus Transportation.

Intercity companies took in, in the second quarter, $3712 for each bus owned. For the first six months of 1934 earnings on the same basis amounted to $6447 compared with $4820 for the first six months of 1933, an increase of approximately 30 per cent in passenger revenue. Total revenues are reported as being somewhat higher at $3908 per bus owned for the second quarter and $6786 for the first six months, as compared with $5125 for the previous year. The average fare per passenger handled was somewhat less in 1934 than in 1933. The average fare collected for the second quarter was 64 cents, and for the first half 62 cents, while for the first half of 1933 was 92 cents.

Cost of operation, on a bus-owned basis, exclusive of rents, taxes and depreciation, was $2403 for the second quarter and $4415 for the first half.

Taxes on each bus owned in the second quarter amounted to $404 and for the first six months of the current year $690—in comparison with $530 for the first six months of 1933. "Putting it another way," Bus Transportation says, "intercity bus companies are paying out better than 10 per cent of total revenue in taxes."

Net income per bus owned after meeting cost of service, that is, operating expenses and taxes as well as fixed charges, if any, amounted to $631 in the second quarter, and $702 for the first six months, indicating that the second quarter drew the seasonal business with far greater success than the first quarter of the current year.

Cites Four Aspects Of New Deal Which Aid Oil Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—In a review discussing New Deal aspects favorable to the oil industry, T. S. Hose finds that there are four factors working for the benefit of the oil trade. These are as follows:

"(1) Conservation of our oil supply and the policing of the oil producing territory to prevent waste, a constructive factor of great importance not heretofore in existence; (2) Creation of more leisure time which enables people to use more gasoline and lubricating oil in their cars; (3) Reduction in the gold content of the dollar which (a) encouraged our citizens to 'see America first' and spend their dollars here in touring the country in their cars rather than giving them to French hotel keepers, (b) make the competition of foreign oil less of a menace; (4) Emphasis on home modernization and home building, which greatly increased the market for oil burners, kerosene-burning refrigerators and, less directly, for automobiles.

"No one can say how soon these constructive factors will show their full effect but it is a fairly safe prediction that they will continue to accumulate for at least the next two years. They are, of course, in addition to many factors of industrial progress, such as the growth of airplane travel and the growth in the use of machinery, which are basically important in weighing the future of oil."

Crude Oil Supply Declines in Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Oil Administration reports stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum totaled 340,387,000 barrels on Aug. 11, a decline of 1,228,000 from the total on hand the week before.

Domestic crude accounted for 1,073,000 barrels of the decline and foreign crude for 155,000.

The Administration said reports from the industry for the week ended Aug. 11 indicated a 50,000 barrel increase in the daily average crude output in comparison with the preceding week. No material change was registered in imports while runs to stills rose about 40,000 barrels daily to a total of 2,540,000.

Drop in American Cotton Exports During the Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—American cotton exports this week were smaller than in the previous week, says the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 51,000 bales compared with 153,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 138,000 bales compared with 344,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

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Palestine Farms Recovering From Years of Drought

Summer Crops Best in a Long Time—Labor Lack Hinders Harvesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Palestine agriculture has turned the corner and is well on the way to recovery from the effects of a four year drought, it is declared here.

Summer crops are the best seen for many years and most village threshing floors are full to overflowing with cereals and vegetables. Yet, it is said, farmers are prevented by the dearth of labor from reaping the full benefit of their efforts.

At least, the Department of Agriculture's latest report on crop prospects drew attention to the labor shortage in the agricultural districts of Gaza-Majdal. So acute is the lack of hands there, according to this official report, that "farmers fear losses of standing crops which cannot be harvested expeditiously."

Shortage of Workers

The effect of the lack of workers has been reflected in the wages demanded and received by farm hands which in many cases are said to be double former levels. This local shortage of labor and rise in wages persists notwithstanding the influx of Beduins from the Hauran and from Sinai. As the districts mentioned in the Government report are principally Arab, this, Jewish circles contend, points not only to no unemployment among the Arab section of the country, but even a shortage of hands. And this, they say, is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that in July of last year the Government recorded the highest monthly figure of Arab unemployment, 20,500, principally among agriculturists.

They conclude, therefore, that such Arab labor as was free last year has been absorbed, apparently, by the expanding Jewish and Arab plantations and farms.

Immigration Problem

In Palestine Government circles, however, the Jewish contention is discounted. According to the Government, there were at the end of April 14,000 unemployed Arabs in Palestine, out of a total Muslim population of 723,000. Moreover, the Government points out, a shortage of Arab labor in a particular village or district does not in itself indicate any unreliability in its statistics. Various measures have been taken to improve the system of collecting these statistics, and a central statistical bureau is now being set up to improve the system still further.

As mandatory power on behalf of the League of Nations, the Government has to try and keep the balance even between Muslims and Jews, which are the two largest sections of the population. They have to decide how many Jewish immigrants Palestine can safely "absorb" from time to time without adding to Arab unemployment. Extreme Zionist circles, on the other hand, are known constantly to be putting pressure on the Government to admit more Jews—hence, it is said, such frequent rumors of acute labor shortage in Palestine.

New Silver Policy Increases Currency

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—At the rate of a few millions a day, the Treasury's silver policy is steadily putting into circulation new currency backed by that metal.

Its first full week of operation, the results of which were disclosed by figures issued today, saw $11,476,508 in silver certificates leave the Treasury.

The total outstanding, meanwhile, after remaining fairly steady for months, rose to $505,944,711.

In the same period the Treasury's stock of silver bullion was multiplied by 10 as steady accumulation of the metal began. Stocks rose from $2,484,700 to $24,915,518.

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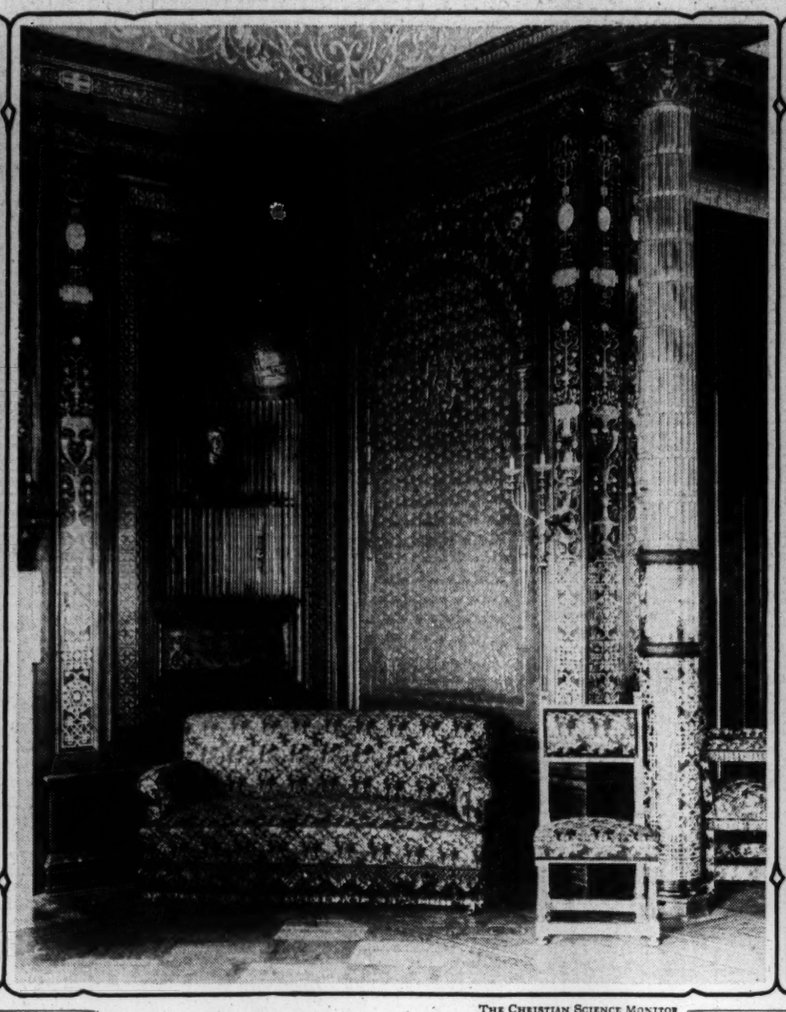
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Interior Decoration and Antiques



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the course of its building, fifty years ago, the New York residence of Henry Villard embodied the work of the Americans most talented in sculpture, painting and architecture. At the right, above, is pictured the fireplace of the entrance hall, carved of Siena marble. The groined ceiling and the floor are of mosaics. Next, contrasting with the all-stone of the preceding, wood is seen almost exclusively, marquetry boldly patterned in the floor and of extreme delicacy on the walls. At the right, above, the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens is seen in the whole fireplace end of the dining hall, which is some 70 feet long. Here also Siena marble is used

A City Mansion of 50 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

PARIS came to New York in 1883. The occasion was the building, for Henry Villard, of a group of houses on Madison Avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, still standing and quite unchanged in exterior. The designers were McKim, Mead and White, then a young firm, and their work was epoch-making because it introduced the Italian Renaissance style to the city. So far as it had then drawn on European influences, had espoused under the ægis of the eminent architect, H. H. Richardson, the Romanesque forms that dominated Europe in the era preceding the rise of nationalities, from 800 to about 1300. But for the most part, as Mr. Thomas Beers remarks in his Mauve Decade, "architecture in America was still nothing but a malady."

The building of these six residences, five of which were sold at once by Mr. Villard, brought into association several of the leading geniuses of the period. This was in itself unprecedented in New York at that time, when houses sprang up and interiors evolved in very personal terms of black walnut, machine-carving, Victorian bric-a-brac, lambrequins, and Japanese bamboo portieres that rustled. The Villard mansions, indeed, ushered in the period of professional interior decoration. That the taste which decided their construction and ornament was in the main sound, is proven by the fact that they still remain through changing ownership and revolutions in æsthetic modes, with the same dignity that distinguished them in 1883. Also, within recent months the sale of furnishings from the house originally occupied by Mr. Villard and later acquired by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, was an art event of major importance.

The Setting

The houses, which appear to be three in number although they contain six residences, are ranged around an open court, three of them facing west, two south and one north. The last was the one reserved for the Villard family and later became the home of Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The court served as a driveway and an approach for pedestrian callers, and was also intended by Mr. Villard to set a fashion for verdant spaces; a fashion, however, which proved too expensive for general adoption so long as it involved ground areas. Not until New York, many years later, looked up and sought on roofs and aerial terraces her bucolic retreats, did she find the emancipation which Mr. Villard desired for her retreat.

The statement has been published that the plans for the Villard mansion were provided by Mr. Joseph Wells, a young man occupying a position intermediary in the firm between a draftsman and a partner. But a letter written to me by McKim, Mead and White says that although the actual drawings were made by Mr. Wells, the architectural design was Mr. McKim's. It derived from Bramante's great Palace of the Cancelleria, in Rome, although the American transcription was by no means a literal rendering of that Renaissance masterpiece. Absent are the huge colonnades composed of granite columns and that witching, oblique balcony which peers at the Campo dei Fiori, as well as other major details.

Sentiment and History

It was natural that Mr. Villard should have chosen Mr. McKim as his architect. In 1866 Mr. Villard had married the daughter of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, and thereafter his sympathies and interests were intimately affiliated with certain reform movements which were sweeping the country—the emancipation of slaves and women's rights in particular. Among his early friends was the McKim family of Chester County, Penna. Abolitionists, friends of James and Lucretia Mott, and Quakers, the ties were drawn very close. Moreover, the daughter of this family, Lucy, married William Lloyd Garrison's third son, Wendell Phillips Garrison, who for nearly his entire life was editor of the Nation. The son of the family, Charles Follen McKim, wanted in 1867 to go to Paris to study architecture, but his parents entertained dark views of that city. It was Mr. Villard, born a German and familiar with Europe, who persuaded them that it was possible to be an exemplary human being even in the French capital, and he thus became the sponsor of young McKim's study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, which had not yet begun to gather American students in numbers. After the establishment of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, Mr. Villard gave his protégé his first important commissions, the construction of the Villard estate, "Thorwood," in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., the design of the Madison Avenue residences, and later the building of the Hotel Portland, still the leading hotel of Portland, Oregon.

Individual Contributions

The plans chosen suited admirably the genius of the firm of architects. The exterior of the Villard house-group was congenial in its austerity to Mr. McKim's conservative taste, and because it drove into the interior the lavish decorations which the newly awakened art consciousness of New York demanded, it gave Mr. White satisfying opportunity to express his exuberant ideas. He imported the Siena and Carrara marbles that were used in various ways, but most notably for the great double staircase. He imported rich brocades to hang upon the walls, rugs for the floors, white and gold mosaics for the ceilings, and for the chief guest bedroom an ornate Venetian bed. He designed carved and gold panelings, grillwork, medallions, and for the main stairway a magnificent clock of bronze and sculptured stone.

Associated with Mr. McKim and Mr. White in this work were John La Farge, the great painter and creative technician in glass, and Augustus Saint Gaudens, the most noted sculptor of the period.

Royal Cortissoz says of Mr. La Farge, "He was our sole old master, our sole type of the kind of genius that went out with the Renaissance." And Henry Adams, who traveled with him in Japan, the South Sea Islands and Europe, writes, "La Farge alone owned a mind complex enough to contrast against the commonplaces of American conformity." In the lunettes of the music and ballroom, which extended up two stories in the Villard residence, Mr. La Farge painted murals representing Music and Drama.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens was the first American sculptor to receive a complete French education in art and he was one of the leaders in the revolt against Romanesque styles in favor of Renaissance forms. For the Villard residence he sculptured two pink marble mantels in the dining room and another in the hall, worthy forerunners of the splendid caryatids which he made a few years later for a mantelpiece in the yet more magnificent Renaissance palace of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt; and of his figures in the great entrance hall of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Fifth Avenue château.

Fortune Writes in Some Asterisks

The stage thus seemed set for a happy human drama. But, alas, at the very moment when the house was ready for occupancy, Mr. Villard's railroad enterprises, by means of which he had opened up a continent to the American people, became insolvent. Public feeling ran high and stockholders rained abuse. The family decided nevertheless to move into their new residence as they had no other town home, inappropriate as its elegance was to their fallen fortunes. The occasion gave rise to something approaching street demonstrations, and not until the Rev. Dr. Bartol of All Souls' Church, New York City, explained in a sermon how Mr. Villard had sacrificed his personal wealth and the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad in order to protect his stockholders and rescue his roads, and others told the same truth, did hostility abate and turn into applause.

The family occupied the mansion only from December, 1883, to May, 1884, when it was closed. In 1886 it was bought by Mr. Whitelaw Reid at a price that enabled Mr. Villard to pay off his remaining obligations and to make a new start in the field of finance, where he once more rose to a position of importance. The great house then entered upon the second chapter of its history, a chapter whose closing episode was the week-long sale of the Whitelaw Reid furnishings last April.

A Penobscot Bay Holiday

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Vinal Haven Island, Maine

SINCE this is the vacation season, it may not be amiss to turn aside this week from the topics that usually engage us, letting the holiday diversions have their day.

For a week that seems much longer, we have been here, a good hour by steamer from the mainland at Rockland. The village we are on the edge of stretches around a deep, narrow harbor at the south end of an island of jagged outline that extends about eight miles north and is about six wide. We are on the edge, too, of the island, for this house called Bridgeside is on the bank of a narrow inlet that makes another stretch of land a small island. Across the narrow, dusty road are wide, heavily built docks of split granite; there are also two or three little huts of lobster men, each with its dory and motorboat and a bit of stony beach landing place, and about the huts piles of traps, floats and other gear. Here at once is realized the chief sources of livelihood for the some 1600 people of this island—the stone of its hills and the sea food of its waters. But little stone is now turned into bread, and the waters, it seems, yield dollars but reluctantly.

On Trail of First Dwellers

At first there were five men among the 20 guests, but now there is only one other. Of the five, one was a curator of a natural history museum and another was his companion in searching for uncommon specimens in the broad fields the museum includes, and for Indian relics as well. One day I went with them to dig in one of the kitchen middens—a new and exciting adventure of much eager expectancy, although the implements were merely clam hoes. There was a certain fitness in their use, aside from their utility, for these ancient refuse heaps of Indian camps consist largely of shells of clams on which those ancient red men had subsisted. Now the shells are mixed with black soil that may be in part the ashes of old fires.

The particular midden we sought was about half a mile from the highway, at the head of a narrow inlet a mile or more deep. There a brook entered and the abrupt shore was on one side a low stony ridge, on the other, high cliffs of rock. At low tide long stretches of clam-yielding shore were close by. On the ridge and but a few rods from both fresh water and salt, the camps had been placed, 1000 to 1500 years ago, I am told. Among the accumulated deposits on the slopes we found bones of birds that had been used for food; small mammals' bones that had been sharpened and polished as implements of some sort; many chips of flint with knife-like edges—scraps from the making of heads for spears and arrows; a polished shaft of wood, strangely preserved among decayed roots; most prized of all, a fragment of the rim of a pottery jar having a crude but strong decorative pattern of one-eighth inch diameter dots.

This was poor picking, the curator said—the least profitable they had found on any such venture—but it was much for me, to get even a slight hint of the thrill that comes to the experienced archæologist. There I was looking on surroundings that were much the same as those men of 10 to 15 centuries before had seen, but I had come by motorcar and they by canoe, dugout or of bark.

It was a delightful spot, with the brook rippling down the stony, thickly-wooded ravine on one hand, and on the other the deep, narrow inlet winding out to the sea between steep banks. After a leisurely lunch by the shaded brook we went on along the wooded cove-shore for nearly a mile. There I stopped on the sunny ledges while the others went on, to return soon. For there were fish hawks, or ospreys, about overhead and occasionally we heard them dive, though trees prevented seeing them.

From the rocks below a widening of the deep inlet they could be seen fully, 16 of them counted in the air at once. Easily and high they sailed about, sometimes with a single low cry that seemed feeble for a bird with a wing spread of 4½ to 6 feet, which the books state it has. With apparent indifference they floated, 100 to 300 feet aloft, pausing now and then at the lower height to shoot straight down, taking the water with a chug and but little splash and emerging in about two seconds, usually, but not always, with a squirming fish firm in strong talons. Then, off to some tree with its prey, sometimes alighting within sight; at others going far beyond, perhaps to feed its young. My companions returned in 20 minutes, in which I had seen and heard nearly as many osprey dives break the silence and send wide ripples over smooth waters of the inlet.

The many hills on this island are basically broad masses of granite of the finest grain and easy quarrying, and for a half-century or more hundreds of men were busy taking it out and shaping it for a multitude of structures. Some of the 60-foot columns of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine went from one of these now idle docks, I am told. All that belongs to a past that may not be revived, for at present only a score or two men work at all, and those at cutting paving blocks for New York City. More than one granite hillside is now an immense amphitheater of moss-covered terraces, left in receding curves as one stratum after another was removed less far back than the one above it. These quarries that have been of so much economic importance to the residents are but a minute part of the entire area, covered almost wholly by thickets of spruce running to the ledges of the shore line.

Fishing and lobster catching are the chief occupations here, and neither appears to be even moderately profitable. There is no variance except in detail in the talk of the 300 or so men who here depend on the sea's cod, haddock and hake and lobsters for sustaining their families. Thirteen cents a pound for lobsters is shown by simplest reckoning to be less than will pay for the necessary short-lived traps and the steadily consumed cordage, bait and gasoline. Yet, they persist, sturdily, these descendants of several generations who have followed the same pursuit, while insisting that each month's labor ends with less resources than it began. Still, their homes are neatly kept, good humor is met everywhere and the little movie hall has two programs each night and a Saturday matinée.

People and Pets All Our Friends

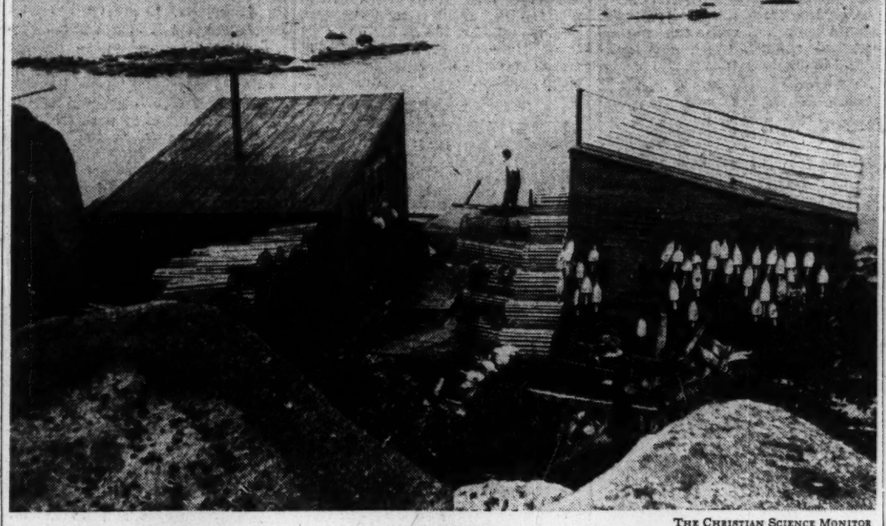
The natural friendliness of the people here stands out among the many attractions of the place. It seems to be assumed that all visitors are aware they have come among people of similar background and traditions and basic tastes. Greetings are the rule as one meets children or adults on the street, even though it is one's first walk there. The youngsters may shorten it to a single long syllable that sounds like "Hyee," which after all is but shortening "How d'e do" in half, as that has about halved its original. Even the dogs and cats have the same attitudes as their owners, shown repeatedly as one after another came from doorstep to sidewalk to be petted, in the course of almost continuous walks. And the cats I've seen, except one big black fellow, have long silky hair.

The Dominant Surrounding Sea

All this, and nothing about the open sea, although we are on an island? Yes, and although when one gets beyond the ocean's sight and sound, he is conscious it is near and is looking and listening for it. Its risings and fallings affect each day's plans, while its expanses and its intruding arms invite to activities that include rowing, sailing, fishing, motor boating, all of which we have done here save sailing. It seems a pity that not a single sloop is in commission here, and that on the water we have to use the same power that moves us about so much over concrete highways that we came here to forget. Sailing, we seem to feel a full and hearty hand-grasp with the pure elements that is deeply satisfying, as the water supports us and the winds take us wherever we would go. Both become our intimates and we love them, all the more perhaps because their moods are not easily understood and at different times they call on the extremes of our exertion or restraint, in meeting their force or their calm.

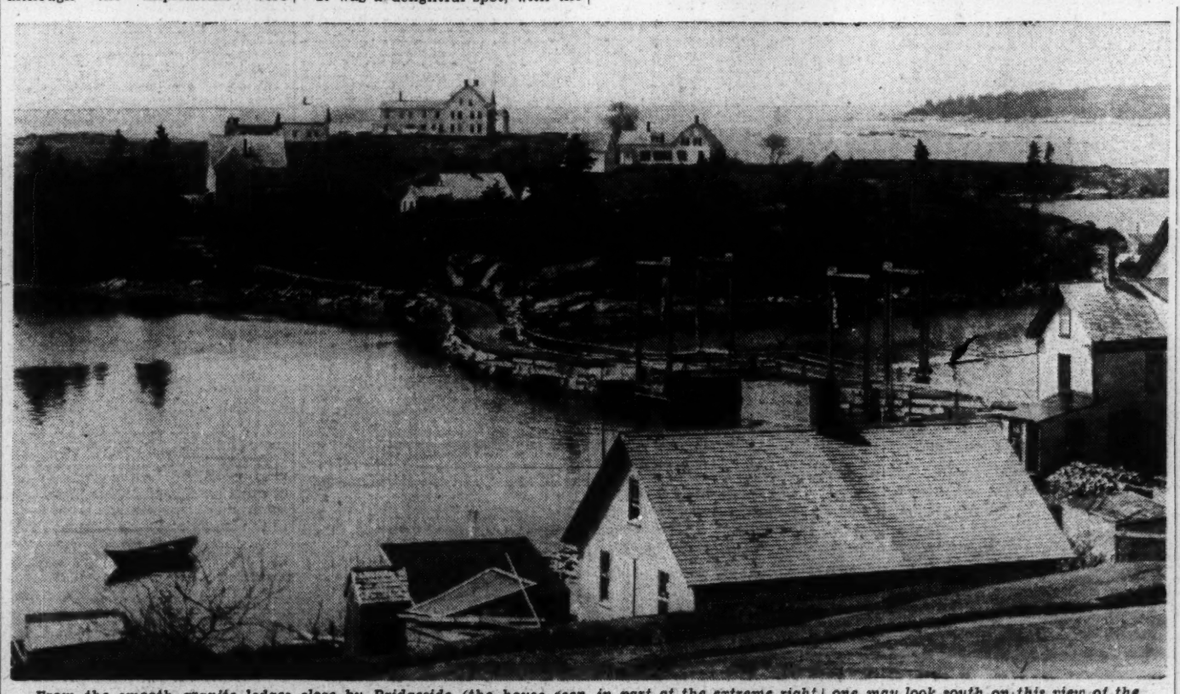
Another year we will begin early in our stay to arrange with a North Haven skipper to take us out, for many more summer visitors go there own their boats, have community races and maintain quite another standard of social life. Only a narrow strait called The Thoroughfare separates this island from North Haven, one of our half-day boat rides taking us along its shore most liked for summer estates. An airplane glided and banked far ahead of us that day, then vanished beyond a high wooded point. Half an hour later we were abreast the estate of Mr. Dwight Morrow, to see back of it a long narrow landing field and a plane still out of its hangar.

There is much more I should like to write of: of the before-breakfast walks; of the visits with the lobstermen or the shop keepers, sitting on their doorsteps or little docks; of the dips in the somber, strangely cold sea that seemed to burn; of the sights and scents of the roadsides inland and the long-shore paths; of the hostess whose great-grandparents came here from Cape Cod region and gave their family name to one of the harbors and an outlying island. All these are glowing or sparkling portions of my thoughts of this week and are among the urges that seem sure to bring me here again, and for a longer stay.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nearly 200 huts of lobster fishermen are scattered along the shore line of Vinal Haven Island, each with its little dock for motorboat and dory. This one is picturesquely placed in a snug nook in a ledge that shields it from winds from the north and east. It looks out on the harbor, moored boats, and beyond to arms of the island. Sea gulls crowd the rocks, just bared by the falling tide. At the left is the workshop where traps, seen stacked outside, are built of slats. The shed at the right is for storage of barrels of salted bait. White floats of wood, to mark each trap's position, dot the shed wall



From the smooth granite ledges close by Bridgeside (the house seen in part at the extreme right) one may look south on this view of the open sea, with Lane's Island and its homes in the mid-distance

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Long Wins Power In Louisiana Like Foreign Dictator

Legislature Equips Him to Investigate Civic Rule in New Orleans

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long rode high in the saddle of political power today as the State Legislature completed action on the laws he drew up to fight Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans.

The Legislature adjourned sine die at 3:11 a. m., central standard time, leaving Senator Long with a complete set of legal weapons with which to carry on his battle.

Before adjournment, however, the House of Representatives had invoked the drastic antilobbying rule barring all outsiders from the floor. Aimed at Senator Long, it resulted in the exclusion of all newspaper reporters, leaving only Representative Rupert Peyton, Shreveport newspaper man, to cover the last-minute proceedings.

Laws passed at the special session placed at Senator Long's command a state constabulary, authorized to act in any parish and city of the State, stripped the courts of authority to interfere and gave him almost as much power in Louisiana as Hitler has in Germany.

Within a short time Senator Long was expected to start an investigation of New Orleans officials, whom he has charged thrived on vice and gambling. He has expressed determination to drive Mayor Walmsley out of politics.

Senator Long roared when informed that Mr. Hiram Evans, of Atlanta, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, announced that the Klan had been ordered to use the force of the Klan to drive Senator Long out of politics on account of his "un-American, dictatorial tactics." He dared the Imperial Wizard to come into Louisiana and threatened him with the penitentiary. Mr. Evans said there were enough klansmen in Louisiana to carry out the headquarters' bidding.

While Senator Long was in Baton Rouge directing the Legislature, the Federal Grand Jury heard more evidence concerning him and his political associates' income taxes. The Government augmented its prosecution and investigation forces by sending in more experts, indicating that the Government meant to get to the bottom of the charges involving some twoscore politicians.

Under one plank of the Long-Governor Allen program the force of the state bureau of identification was increased to broaden its scope for enforcement of the state laws in any city or locality, and other provisions give the Governor and his appointive boards additional power over the election machinery.

Senator Long said last night that his election bills would "take the conduct of the election out of crooked hands" in advance of the Sept. 11 Democratic congressional primary and "we don't propose to let them (the New Orleans 'ring') steal anything."

Cagney Denies Gifts To Help Communists In California Strikes

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP)—Despite Mr. James Cagney's vigorous denial, letters intimating the screen star financially aided California Communists remained today among evidence to be used in prosecuting asserted Sacramento radicals.

Letters seized in Red raids here spoke of "Cagney's money," which Police Detective Ray Kunz said came from the pocket of the movies' "tough guy."

From Hollywood Mr. Cagney promptly denied the implication. He denied he had "the slightest sympathy or connection with Communists who are trying to tear down everything American for which I would fight."

Detective Kunz said the letters were written by Miss Ella Winter, divorced wife of Mr. Lincoln Steffens, Liberal writer and lecturer, to Miss Caroline Decker, secretary of the Cannery and Industrial Workers Union, listed as a Communist Party subsidiary. Kunz said Miss Winter was a Communist sympathizer.

The reference recalled the recent assertions of Police Captain William Hynes of Los Angeles that several prominent personalities of the motion picture colony have contributed funds to Communists. He named none.

In a statement declaring he is 100 per cent American, Mr. Cagney vigorously denied he ever contributed "a single penny to anyone because he or she happens to be a member of any party." He said he was "against all 'isms' except Americanism." While he has frequently visited Miss Ella Winter and Mr. Steffens at Carmel, Mr. Cagney explained he was "not in sympathy with their tenets."

Mexican-Italian Pact Held Prelude to Formal Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican and Italian Governments have agreed to a one-year temporary pact whereby each country will accord the other conditions generally given most-favored nations.

The agreement is a prelude to a formal "most-favored-nation" treaty which is to be drawn up meanwhile The agreement specifies that such conditions as derive from special customs unions or through special customs arrangements resulting from agreements with bordering nations are not included. Mexican products have hitherto been listed in the highest bracket of the Italian tariff schedules.

Boston Snapshots

"Counting Rooms"—It is a far cry from the eighteenth century counting rooms in which the mercantile prosperity of Boston began to the great halls of the present First National Bank Building at 67 Milk Street. To make the contrast more striking, a duplicate of one of these counting houses has been built as a feature of the 150th anniversary exhibition now being held on the safe deposit department floor of the building.

In just such tiny rooms as this clerks were perched a century and a half ago. Their quill pens scratched on duplicate forms—without benefit of carbon paper—such entries as "Barrels of Pork," "Barrels of Sugar" and "Cargoes of fur from the Northwest."

* * *

In this little counting room are some of the most interesting of the exhibits. An iron chest with two locks shows the type of protection given funds and securities belonging to the first customers of the Massachusetts Bank. The officers were directed to "lodge the keys of these Chests with the President each night." A ring on top of the chest was to be used in connection with a machine devised in 1784 by Col. Thomas Dawes "for hoisting up and lowering down money into the vaults."

Carefully framed is a copy of the Pennsylvania Evening Post dated Thursday, July 4, 1776. This paper was found under a carpet at the Bathamly mansion in Waltham, in 1869. On the date line we read, Volume II, Number 227. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Price only two coppers." The advertisements are interesting. Says one—"Linen and Jeans to be sold at the Manufactory in Union Street. Weavers will meet with good encouragement by applying to said factory." Although freedom was very much in the air on that particular date—the day on which the Declaration of Independence was adopted—another small announcement reads—"To be sold, a Negro Boy about 4 or 5 years of age."

* * *

In the "1784 Room"—representative of the late eighteenth century drawing-rooms of the merchant aristocracy of Boston—are paintings, furniture and a display of Paul Revere silver, all typical of the period.

The adjoining exhibition room contains old ledgers, bearing famous names; examples of the first bank notes printed on a rolling press brought from Philadelphia—and a model of the press itself; early checks written by depositors in the bank; an intriguing display of children's banks in which New England thrift was instilled into the minds of youngsters by the shooting of coins into slots from muskets, the swallowing of them by tigers, and so on—and a number of other interesting relics.

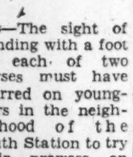
* * *

Visitors, impressed by the cozy wooden walls of the tiny counting room—built of boards from an old Maine farmhouse—are invited to ascend in an elevator to the main banking floor and see N. C. Wyeth's glorification of the walls of the great hall. Four of his mural paintings may be seen there.

The 150th Anniversary Exhibition is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. except on Saturdays, when it closes at 11:30 a. m. It will remain open until Oct. 1.

* * *

Refrigerator Car—A coupe which passed along the Worcester turnpike the other day reminded many habitual rumble seat riders of their own feelings in winter. Two large cakes of ice leaned against each other in the rumble seat. However, on this particular occasion a hot sun was beating down upon them.



* * *

Standing Room Only—Not only at the free performances given by ERA dramatic groups are all the available seats filled—but there are numerous "standees" at the Shubert this week. The number reached 160 at the Wednesday matinee. Such interest is arousing hope for a more active season next winter.

The local engagement of "Life Begins at 8:40" was to have ended today but is now extended until next Wednesday. The scheduled New York opening at the Winter Garden makes further extension impossible.

* * *

"August Adventurers"—This Children's Museum group plans to become "bee conscious" next Friday. They will leave the museum by bus at 10 a. m., taking lunches with them, and will visit Mr. M. W. Barrett, whose bee raising activities in Hyde Park have earned him the title of "Bee King." The children will be able to see just what happens to the honey after it leaves the flowers and before it reaches the glass jars in which they are accustomed to look for it. Anyone interested in joining the group for this trip can obtain further particulars by calling the Museum. Jamaica 1450 is the number.

* * *

Riding the Rails—The sight of circus horsemen standing with a foot on each of two horses must have spurred on youngsters in the neighborhood of the South Station to try their prowess on rails of the escalator there. Some of them have developed great skill in running down the ascending stairs, leaping up with one foot on each rail, and riding back impressively to the top.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program
5:15	Orchestra concert	politans: ensemble	Detroit, game	Organ Tones
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch.	Chick Webb and	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	his orchestra	Yankee Singers	Mischa Raginsky's
6:00	NBC dance music	Evening Tattler;	News Service	string ensemble
6:15	Baseball résumé	records; skits	Sports reports	Ted Husing, sports
6:30	Reports; features	News; music	Merry-Go-Round;	CBS dance music
6:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs	NBC dance music	popular program.	CBS dance music
7:00	Dance music; news	Three Scamps	Dramatic sketch	Baseball; news
7:15	Flying talk	"Homespun"; talk.	Isham Jones and	Organ recital
7:30	NBC dance music	After DinnerRevue:	his orchestra	Comedy Capers
7:45	Monitor Interview	soloists; sketch	CBS soloist; orch.	Concert ensemble
8:00	Rochester Civic Or-	Don Bestor and	CBS organist	Concert ensemble
8:15	chestra concert	his orchestra	Manhattan Sere-	Melody Cruisers
8:45	Alaskan sketch	"Hands Across the	naders: popular	"Pinto Pete"
8:30	"Northern Lights,"	Border"; musical	Male chorus	Getting the News
9:00	ERA Symphony Or-	"One Man's Fam-	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music
9:15	chestra concert	ily," dramatic sk.	Orchestra, Victor	Organ; soloist
9:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Chicagoland Music	Kolar, conductor,	Local dance music
9:45	man band from Cen-	Festival	from Chicago	Sports; news
10:00	tral Park, New York.	"Cuckoo" skit	Saturday Revue:	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features	Henry King and	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra	Concert ensemble.	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers	Rhymster; scores	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	folk dance music	Lombardo Orch.	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	Grofe Orchestra	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Reports; features	Morning worship,	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; violin	St. Paul's Cathe-	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	piano recital	dral in Boston;	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	sermon by the	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; choir; or-
11:45	"Phantom Strings,"	Rev. Edward T.	tist, Boston	gan
12:00	Aldo Ricci's Orch.	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Musical Turns	choir and organ.	program
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Romany Trail,	Symphonic Album
12:45	symphony orchestra,	cago Round Table	salon music	String ensemble
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Morey Pearl and	Religious period,	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	chorus and soloists.	his orchestra	with speakers,	organ; soloist
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders
1:45	Bible; quartet	NBC harpist	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist	ERA Civic Or., un-
2:15	Hawaiian music	the Commodores	¼ Hour in ¾ Time	der H. E. Dickson
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	The Tune Twisters;	Beale Street Boys.	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program	Peg La Centra	Tito Guizar, tenor.	his orchestra
3:00	Talk on writing	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	Religious program
3:15	Organ recital	Time: sketch	Orchestra, Victor	from Los Angeles
3:30	Temple of Song:	National Soap Box	Kolar, conductor,	ERA Symphony
3:45	choir; soloists;	Derby, Dayton, O.	from Chicago	Orchestra, from
4:00	Max B. Scotch's	John B. Kennedy.	Buffalo Variety	Museum of Fine
4:15	"Cross of Fire"	NBC vocalist	Workshop progrm	Arts, Boston
4:30	Pedro Via and his	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	tango orchestra	Orchestra, Sir	soloists, orch.	recital program
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	Hamilton Harty,	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys
5:15	speaker; music	guest conductor.	soloist; organ	Windy City Revue.
5:30	Explorers' Club	Sentinels Serenade:	Salon Gems	Sanderson and
5:45	NBC concert pianist.	soloists; orchestra	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:15	Hills: hill drama	from New York.	Report; Summer	Cape Cod Melody
6:30	Reports; features	Henry King and	Musicale, Chicago	Cruisers
6:45	Paradise Islanders	his orchestra	Soloists; pianos	Report; news
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra	Go-Round: variety	dramatic sketch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Special program from	Garden talk: re-	Chicago Knights;	ple Baptist
7:45	Mt. Rainier, Oregon	ports; sketch	male quartet	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	comedy; soloists;	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	pianos; mountain	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	ington, announcer	vocal sextet	music; orchestras	dation recital
9:00	Massed bands concert,	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Boston Opera Club
9:15	from London	popular soloists	Orch.; soloists	Orchestra under
9:30	Dramatic sketch	American Album	Fred Waring's	Raffaelo Martino.
9:45	Sport report	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians	Report; news
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Duke Ellington &	Kay Kayser's	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese	his orchestra	novelty band	his orchestra
10:30	Mason Sextet for	Canadian Capers:	Organ recital	Ferde Grofe pre-
10:45	Piano, Flute, Strings	trio; orchestra	Music; report	sents 'Americana'

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, "Is Paris Still the Fashion Capital?" Mrs. Helen Cookman.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild: "Ingomar," dramatic sketch.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Everett Smith.
5:00 WNAC, Musical Album of Popular Classics: concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Business Free or in Chains," Col. Frank Knox, publisher.
8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:15 WNAC, "From Old Vienna": Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Short-wave program from schooner Seth Parker, Panama Bay.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Continental Orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, pianist; vocal trio.
9:30 WEEI, House Party. Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Concert Orchestra, Joseph Stopak, conductor.
10:30 WAAB, "Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses," Leisure League of America concert; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra; soloists.
10:45 WBZ, Democratic-Republican Series: political discussions.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). John Murray Anderson's entertaining new revue with revolving stage, elaborate costumes, new songs including "What can you say about love that hasn't been said before,"—and Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Frances Williams and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Minick," by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman. South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Autumn Crocus," by C. L. Anthony, with Mabel Taliaferro and Rollo Peters. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

GLOUCESTER—A. A. Milne's "Belinda," with cast including Marion Sawyer and Augustus Farnham. Little Theater. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"Romance in the Rain," by the author of "Moonlight and Pretzels." With Heather Angel and Roger Pryor, supported by Esther Ralston, Victor Moore, Ruth Donnelly and others. A musical comedy entertainment, opening with a modern popularity contest. Cinderella. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Musical comedy on the screen, too, in Warner Brothers' latest addition to their long line beginning with "42nd Street." "Dames" features Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Zasu Pitts and Guy Kibbee. Busby Berkeley carries on with the dance numbers. "Spices of 1934" on the stage. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

EXETER—Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Marker," the Damon Runyon story. 3:28, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Lazy River."

FINE ARTS—Brigitte Helm in "Inge and Her Millions." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Also English film, "Farewell to Love."

TREMONT—Will Rogers as "Dr. Bull" — the plain-spoken New England country doctor. 10:30 a. m., 1:22, 4:01, 6:50, 9:30. Also, Bing Crosby in "We're Not Dressing," and a cartoon.

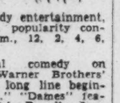
UPTOWN — Ronald Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 2:14, 4:50, 7:26, 10. Also Jack Haley in "Here Comes the Groom," a quite hilarious comedy.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Helen Twelvetrees in "She Was a Lady." Fenway at 12:55, 3:33, 6:11, 8:49. Paramount at 9:22 a. m., 12:09, 2:56, 5:43, 8:30. Also "Crime Without Passion."

BOSTON—Joan Lowell in person and in her film "Adventure Girl." 11:40 a. m., 2:26, 5:12, 8:56, 10:44. Also "Their Big Moment," with Zasu Pitts, Frank Morgan and William Gaxton.

ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow in "The Girl From Missouri." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE — "The Flying Mouse," a technicolor Silly Symphony cartoon, shows the dimculties of a mouse who wished for wings and got them. Main feature, "Treasure Island," held over for another week. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Goldilocks and the Three Bears," cartoon; jungle film; Isham Jones' orchestra; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

[illegible] CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Conducted by [illegible] Dickson. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. 8.

[illegible] of Figaro" overture, Mozart
[illegible] and Musette" ..... Bach
"Pirates of Penzance" selection. Sullivan
"Ballet Egyptien" ..... Luigini
Symphony in D-Major, two movements, Haydn
"Flight of the Bumblebee." Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Moment Musical" ..... Schubert
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" waltz. Strauss
"Die Meistersinger" prelude... Wagner

SUNDAY

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Symphony concert by ERA Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge. 3.

MONDAY

C. B. DeMILLE—Veteran producer of screen spectacles such as "The Ten Commandments" begins air tour of country, arriving in Boston Airport. Addresses meeting in Boston City Club at 12:30 on "The Economic Influence of Pictures." Takes off for Philadelphia in afternoon.

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AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big commissions selling friends, neighbors, finest assortment 21 Folders. Gift wrappings; Every-day boxes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-31, Mass.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

KENYA COLONY
FOR SALE—10,000 acres of virgin land near Capital; big game of all descriptions plentiful; excellent for purposes of natural zoo, film producing companies, coffee and agriculture generally. Enquiries from L. KAPLAN, P. O. Box 807, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Africa.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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AGENTS WANTED

SELL Bluheet Range Oil Burners, unlimited heat, quick and odorless, gives excellent results, unlike others; agent buys outright, resells at profit. Write BLUHEET OIL BURNERS CO., 776 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

ANTIQUES

Antiques

Dispersal Sale at Appraisal Prices by F. H. Fuller, Boston Appraisal Engineer.

Over 1000 Articles personally and discriminately selected by Mrs. Ellen P. Smilie and sold to settle her estate. Sale week days, Gail Hood Helmer in charge at Smilie House, 122 State Street, Montpelier, Vt.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
OF THE BETTER TYPE
90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 FENWAY—5-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
1038 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE—9 large outside rooms and 3 baths.
1477 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE—7 rooms and bath.
APPLY TO SUPTS. ON PREMISES OR CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration
811 Beacon St.—2 and 4 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $48
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
87 St. Stephen St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $32.50-$50
11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitch'ette & bath; rent $25 to $40
Apply to Sup't on Premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston., Laf. 7040

ENJOY ECONOMY!
Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.
PERKINS MANOR
PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

TETLOW HALLS APARTMENTS
Furnished or unfurnished, in the Fenway; 1 minute from Huntington Ave.; 10 minutes from Boylston Subway; available now; a very pleasant 2-room, dinette, kitchenette, refrigeration, bath, front corner suite; unlimited view; newly decorated; abundant heat and hot water; fine tenants; good janitor service; absolute quiet within and without. Also a lovely unusually large 1-room alcove-bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath, front suite, most reasonable rent. Longwood 8546 or 6885.

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR
SUITES FOR RENT
Exclusive location, new elevator bldg., 1 and 2 rooms, kitchen with dinette, reception hall; only American tenants; also other large suites; reasonable rent.
APPLY: Z. STEFANIAN, AGENT
1866 Commonwealth Avenue
Tel. Asp. 3016 Brighton, Mass.

1 and 2 Room Apartments, Reception Hall, Bath and Kitchenette. In carefully restricted elevator buildings. Rents from $30 to $60 include free cooking gas and refrigeration. These modern apartments should appeal to those who wish quiet, refined surroundings at a low rental. Adults only. Inspection invited.
1191 Boylston St.—131 Park Drive, Boston
RALPH P. EVANS, MANAGEMENT Com. 5500

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada
(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET
(Continued)

QUALITY—of course
But what about RATES?

At Longwood Towers a fine three-room apartment may be rented, unfurnished, on yearly lease, at $85 to $122.50 a month.

Four-room suites are $100 to $135. Other apartments priced proportionately.

Refrigeration and abundant hot water and heat are included in the rental.

Optional services at moderate rates include housemaids, housemen, barber, commissary, valet, beauty shop, news stand, garage and an excellent dining room.

THUS THE FINEST APARTMENT RESIDENCE IN NEW ENGLAND OFFERS A HOME WELL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF TODAY'S REDUCED INCOMES.

You are invited to visit—without obligation.

Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline
Telephone BEacon 6460

AVOID
THE SEPTEMBER RUSH
Rent Your Apartment Now!

FENWAY
105-109 **Peterborough St.** 1-4 rooms, elevator. Free refrigeration. Janitor. Circle 8761; elevated bus service to door to and from Kenmore and Mass. stations.
572-574 **Huntington Ave.** 1-3 rooms with dinettes, free refrigeration, elevator, janitor. Garrison 9415.
10 **Museum Rd.** 1-3 rooms. Free refrigeration, elevator. Janitor. Garrison 9847.
CAMBRIDGE
1201 **Mass. Ave.** FREE electricity and parking. Janitor. University 10134.
ALLSTON
1127 **Commonwealth Ave.** 1-3 rooms. Free refrigeration, elevator, janitor. Algonquin 9653.
1 to 6 **Ashford Court.** Quiet neighborhood. 7 rooms, refrigeration, janitor. Stadium 2038.
20 to 24 **Royce Rd.** Modern 6 and 7 rooms, refrigeration, janitor. Alg. 9653.
HYDE PARK
1338-1342 **River St.** 3 and 4 large rooms, near cars and trains. Janitor. Hyde Park 1589.
These buildings have careful management and modern, renovated apartments.

Harris Poorvu
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON
LAF. 2414

Hotel Braemore

A distinctive apartment hotel where refinement and dignity prevail. 1-2-3-room suites with light housekeeping facilities. Subject to change without notice there are available now four 2-room unfurnished suites at $63, two at $75 and others up to $250 per month.

Liquor is NOT sold on the premises

466 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
Ken. 4600

Newly Decorated
Kitchenette Apartments
APARTMENT WING
HOTEL KENMORE
Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Sq., BOSTON
A convenient place to live.
Available for immediate occupancy
2 and 3-Room Apts.
Cheerful outlook; quiet and sunny; elec. refr.; good closet space; either furnished or unfurnished; priced from $60 up, furnished slightly higher. Your inspection invited.
Call Ken. 2770, MISS SPAULDING or MR. WITNEY.

SHAWMUT
REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WOULD like a young man to share a two-room apartment or rent one room; near The Mother Church, Christian Scientist preferred. Ken. 5267, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SEPT. AND OCT. VACATIONISTS
Also last of August, 20% discount after Labor Day; attractive cottages, modern conveniences, fireplaces; among pines on beautiful mountain lake; secluded, restful, harmonious; tennis, fishing; no extras. Write to A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton I. W., N. H.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder; skillful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 5441.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M. during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

DENNETT FARM—Ideal location on Conway Lake; all home cooking; rates, $14.00. MRS RALPH DENNETT, Conway Center, N. H.

ROME in country with beautiful surroundings wishes Christian Scientists; good board; $10 a week. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

SPIESS-BADER FARM, ELM REST, Box 81, Route 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home, large, airy rooms; modern comforts; Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; rates $15 weekly, up.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234.

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS — Entire estates bought. Est. 29 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1422.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COLLEGE GRADUATES for practice teaching; Christian Scientists preferred; no remuneration. Phone Republic 9-4792 (Jamaica, N. Y.)

GENTLEMAN and wife without children and with car will be glad to render service, attention and companionship to part or full exchange for privilege of sharing home in or near Philadelphia. Box R-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HAND WOVEN blue and white bedspread of beautiful floral design; name "Mary A. Benedict—August 1, 1851" woven near hem. MRS. CLARIBEL C. LISK, Ellington, Conn.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Choice circassian walnut bedroom suite, davenport table, walnut chifforobe; 9x12 Wilton rug. Regent 6032, Brookline, Mass.

HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, SALESMEN—Age 25-40; capable of earning substantial salary, who can sell selected accounts; a well-known quality line of petroleum products, tires and accessories; applicants must be high type, aggressive, with PROVEN SALES RECORD; technical college training of value; state qualifications, experience, and past business connections; all applications will be considered in strict confidence. Address Box A-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. — Cozy, delightful home, bungalow type; has inviting veranda, fireplace, oil heat, nice yard, shrubs, garage; select neighborhood. Price, inc. $6000 savings bank mortgage, 5%, $7800. CHAS. ROBINSON, Marblehead. Tel. 2129.

HOUSES TO LET

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Colonial home of 8 rooms and 2 baths, situated in splendid location, all improvements, moderate rental. For further information call Winchester 0703.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann St., BRISBANE, Queensland. Established 30 years. English and Australian agencies.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 284 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Unl. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE — We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big-day-light store. Private offices. HALPER'S 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1423

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.
100 Boylston St., Boston—Cash paid. Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry. Appraiser of Jewel Estate, 30 years' experience.

PAYING GUESTS

ELMWOOD INN, Brookline, N. H. September Vacations—Clean, comfortable, modern accommodations; excellent home cooking; tennis, bathing, hikes, points of interest. Booklet, L. W. INGRAHAM, Prop. Tel. 6-2.

PIANOS

FOR RENT—Mason-Hamlin grand piano in excellent condition; price reasonable. Write Box A-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURPEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
3 Beverly Rd., Newton Hlds. Mass. Cen. New. 3074

PICTURE FRAMING

WILLIAM TRENOUTH
93½ St. James Avenue, Boston KEN. 2977
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

PRINTING

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
Church Work a Specialty
184 Summer Street, Boston Lib. 4266

REAL ESTATE

Authentic Colonial Home

The Duxbury Realty Company specializes in authentic homes of early settlers, built by master Craftsmen of Plymouth Colony. Genuineness guaranteed by a foremost authority on Pilgrim history before being offered for sale. Cape Cod Cottages and Colonial Mansions. Dated from 1667 to 1780. Prices range from $4000 to $20,000. Send for illustrated booklet.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY
High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

BACK BAY—Residential; 11-room house with furnishings for sale or to let; all in fine condition. SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

MAINE—For sale, modern home, 8 rooms, land, etc.; close to co-ed prep. school; splendid chance for some one with a small income, with children to educate. For full information write to Box 63, Kents Hill, Maine.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WITHIN 15 miles of Boston, several acres of land with livable house, around $3000. G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A DELIGHTFUL home atmosphere offered to one desirous of location in Brookline; moderate rates. Box A-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, cor. Beacon and Winchester St.—Newly appointed guest house; choice of beautiful rooms, excellent meals; spacious grounds screened piazza, heated garage. Lcng. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY (Boston), 623 Commonwealth Ave.—Unusually attractive rooms, fireplaces, bay windows, private baths, quiet private home. Com. 9572.

BOSTON, 37 W Newton St.—$5 $6, $7, $8 week Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cozy

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022 MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington, Suite 4 — Large sunny rooms, one with running water; transient or permanent. Comm. 1126. D. S. MERRITT.

BOSTON — Light front room with piano privileges. 116 St. Stephen Street. Tel. Comm. 6153.

BROOKLINE—Large furnished room in attractive home with three; Christian Scientist preferred. Use of complete housekeeping equipment. 41 Clark Rd. Longwood 8691.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room in building with two other exclusive shops; reasonable. Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner. Asp. 3761

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. —For rent, 2 large rooms with bath, meals served. Telephone Porter 1664.

N. Y. C., 117 W. 79th (6E)—Immaculate, light, quiet, near subways; use kitchen, elevator; single $6, double $11; unusual.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DOROTHEA AGNES LODGE, 124 Union St., Bennington, Vt.—Mrs. H. D. LOUX, Prop. $1.00 per person. Open year round.

HARWICH, MASS., Cape Cod—Pleasant rooms, bath, garage; 1 mile from golf course. MRS. ARTHUR M. NICHOLS. Tel. 262.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY, with girl of 7, would like a room with some privileges; reasonable; near school. H-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, full charge, 10 years' experience, dependable. Write Box S-29, 500 Fifth Ave., Room 2240, New York City.

EXPERIENCED office worker, operate Elliott-Fisher billing machine, typist, switchboard, selling ability; pleasant personality; supervise motherless home. J. FACEY, 299 Mary St., Englewood, N. J. Eng. 3-4692.

SOLOISTS

MEZZO-CONTRALTO, experienced, wishes substitute or permanent church position; prefers southeastern New England. Write Box A-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

BALANCE OF SEASON
Crow Point, Hingham, Mass.; 4 bedrooms, exclusive section, near beach. Owner, P. B DOWST. Cap. 0538, Newton North 6972-J.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LAUSANNE—Pension boarding house, for young students; home atmosphere; best references. PROF. COTTY, Théâtre 5, Tel. 29.782.

MILLINERY

BERLIN—Ladies' Hats, also remodelling, good selection, moderate prices. HELENE PAULSON, Steinmetzstr. 11, Ecke Bülowstr.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable home; paying guests; students; garden; garage; Frs 280.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Skilled lithographer, 24, seeks post or as art printing designer, also knowledge textile branch, having attended courses. KARL SCHARFF, Langenbielau - Oberstadt (Eulengeb.) Akazienweg 8.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LESSONS, Translations — German, English, French, Spanish; moderate terms. A. HERTZBERG, Berlin-Templehof, Ringbahnstr. 13/1.

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

CHAMPION
4 rue du Marché St. Honoré
Handkerchiefs a Speciality.
Embroidered monograms in antique and modern styles.

LOUISE
LEFORESTIER
36 rue du Mont Thabor
Tel.: Opéra 97-57
Brassières, Gaines, invisible specialities for sports and beach wear.

GACHET
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

MODES Charlotte et Jenny 39 Bd. des CAPUCINES REASONABLE PRICES

GERMANY

ALTENVORDE I/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
SCHLÄPER
Altenvörde 1/W. Mittelstr. 22

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Great Selection

all with ZEISS LENSES
Guarantee for Best Quality
Messter Optic-Photo
Leipziger Str. 110 Friedrich Str. 143
Potsdamer Platz
Joachimsthaler Str. 6
Entwickeln, Kopieren und künstlerisches Vergrössern billig und schnell.

TOILET ARTICLES PERFUMES
PHOTOGRAPHY COLOURS
H.O.Korth
Lützowstr 78 Tel. B 2, Lützow 113
Toilette-Artikel, Parfüm, Foto, Farben

CAFE TEA ROOMS
High Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
established 1863
24 LEIPZIGER STRASSE (City)

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER - GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556
Friedrich Strasse (Kaiser Hotel) entrance Tauben Strasse

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. EULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 87
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

Bicycles Fahrräder
OTTO ERDMANN & SOHN
Inh. Werner Erdmann. Mechan. Mstr.
N. W. 6, Luisenstr. 36 Tel. D 2/2997
Reparatur-Werkstaat für 2- u. 3-Räder
Nähmaschinen, Grammophone

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N Kastanienallee 58 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise- Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel Möbelstoffe neuester Muster Mässige Preise Zurückgen Zim. billiger 30 Jahr Besteh
Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers

UMZÜGE Möbeltransport
Removal Contractors
FERDINAND SCHILLING
Wilmersdorf, Prinzregentenstr. 43
Tel. H 6 Emser Platz 4127

BRAUNSCHWEIG

RADIO!
Sämtliche Markenfabrikate
FR. FÖRSTERLING & POSER
Inh. Fr. Förstering Schöppenstedterstr. 43

GERMANY

BRESLAU

Fischer
BRESLAU 21, Gräbschener Str. 82
neben der Eisenbahnunterführung
SHOE STORE

I a oberschles. Hausbrandkohle und sämtliche Brennstoffe, auch kleine Posten durch
Vertreter Hans Georg Blümel
Auen Strasse 17/11
vormals B. Paeller, Tiergartenstr. 83/85
Fuel of every kind

HABERDASHERY
MAX NOTHENBERG
Gräbschnerstr. 86 Ecke Rhedigerstr.
Tel. 64828
Kurzwaren - Wollwaren - Baumwollwaren Schneiderei Artikel

Painting and Decorating
HOFFMANN & JISTEL
Inh. Fritz Jistel
Bohrauerstr. 60 Tel. 35279
Alle Malerarbeiten. Zimmer-Tapezieren

CUXHAVEN

E. BEUTLER
Automobiles, Motorcycles, every make Bicycles, driving school, repair shop.
STANDARD TANKSTELLE
Cuxhaven - Altenbruch 336
Telephone 76
Automobile, Motor- u. Fahrräder, Fahrschule Reparaturwerkstaat - Tankstelle

DRESDEN

HAIRDRESSERS
FRISEUR
Ia Damen- u. Herrensalons
Wasch- u. Baderäume, sowie Parfümerien
Oswin Gössel, Hauptbahnhof
Sonntags 9-½12 Uhr geöffnet,
auch für Reisende Tel. 26522

BESTECKE
Silver knives forks and spoons
G. ECKARDT
Grunaerstr. 41
Auswahlsendung bereitwilligst portofrei

ELBING O/PR.

Möbelhaus E. Andree
Alter Markt 5 Fernruf 3663
Furniture Dealers

FRANKFURT a/M.

MÖBEL
aller Art
ständige grosse Ausstellung bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
Furniture of Every Kind

Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
DEPARTMENT STORES

Seit 70 Jahren
UHREN u. SCHMUCK **christ**
Alpina - Gruen - Uhren
Eigene Reparatur— Am Goethehaus ECKE
Werkstätten Weissadlergasse
Watches and Jewellery

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
Börnestr. 18 Tel. 35992
Brückenstrasse 70
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw

Das bekannte — Spezialhaus für
Uhren, Schmuck, Bestecke, Trauringe
Pletzig und Sohn
Watchmakers Jewellers
ZEIL 95 u. TONGESGASSE 25/27

Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
CARSCH & CO. an der Zeil
Spezialhaus allerersten Ranges
für Herren-, Knaben- und Sport-Kleidung
Feine Masschneiderei Auto- und
Livree-Kleidung Herren-Wäsche etc.

HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr. Bleichen 16, Z 249, Hamburg 36, Germany
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

TYPEWRITERS
SCHREIBMASCHINEN
neu u. gebraucht - Rpearaturen
billigste Preise
OTTO WOLLINA
Klostertor 2 Tel. 24 59 66
Watch Makers Jewellers
Gold and Silver Ware Repairs

W. BECKER & CO.
Established (gegr.) 1875
Kattrepel 18, Ecke Speersort, Steinstr.
Tel. C 3 Centrum 5811
Uhrmacher Juweliere
Uhren Gold- und Silberwaren Reparaturen

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
HERMANN KRUSE
Bäckerei und Konditorei
Spezialität Dresdner Stollen
Kopenhagener Gebäck, Wiener Weissbrot
Herderstrasse 26. Tel. 223061

DRESSMAKING
GRETCHEN LANGE
MALZWEG 10/III
DAMENSCHNEIDEREI
Neu- und Umarbeitung von Pelzen
Elegant Dresses, Coats, Hats and Underwear. Modern Dressmaking Establishment
ANNA MEYER
Klopstockstr. 35 p Tel. 44 22 83
Vornehme Kleider Mäntel, Hüte und Wäsche
Werkstatt für neuzeitliche Frauenkleidung

FEATHER BEDS BED LINEN
CURTAINS UNDERWEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33, Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Betten, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge.

LEIPZIG

Berlitz School
teaches all languages, first-class native teachers, 50 years' experience; the most up-to-date method; Berlitz Schools all over the world.
8, Adolf Hitler Str. Tel. 37146

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LEIPZIG SCHILLERSTR 8
Filialen:
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbf
Li - Merseburgerstr. 75
Entwicklungs- u. Kopieranstalt

Ladies' Hairdresser
Permanent Wave
SALON GOTTSCHLING
C 1, Kupfergasse 1-3
Tel. 14346
English and French spoken

GERMANY

MAGDEBURG

Linens—Cottons—Trousseaux
PeterGeorgBalis
Otto v Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!
PAINTING and DECORATING
OSKAR WEIHTAG
MALERMEISTER
Magdeburg, Altwesterhüsen 44 Tel. 46093

MÜNCHEN

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
Paul Böhmer
ARCHITEKTURBURO u. BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2 Tel. 61600
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Wirtschafts- und Steuerberatung insbes. alle einschlägigen Einkommen-, Vermögen- u. Haussteuerangelegenheiten

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I am a member of the Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association and of Fleurop

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Carl Schmidt
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Double Bag for Bicycle

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Fahrrad-Gepäckdoppeltasche
Versandaufträge werden ausgeführt

HOLLAND

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BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113, Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

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Directie Mevrouw Poppink
Dameskleeding und Hoeden—Modes
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Huis & Decoratie Anna Paulownastraat 45 's Gravenhage
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In Binnen & Buitenland. Met Hoogste onderscheidingen. Steeds gaarne tot uwen dienst.

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near The Hague
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia, C. - Bandoeng
All kinds of Underwear
Bed and Table Linen—
Towels, Bath goods.
Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

NORWAY

OSLO

CARL MUNTHE SIMONSEN
Stortingsgaten 8
Postum HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES Deliveries Telephone 23484
OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY
Sannerbroens Benzinstation
Waldemar Thranes gt. 88
AUTO SERVICE STATION
Also spare parts for Motor-Tricycles
Telephone 70222

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Carpets-Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables.

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

meer meubles berne furniture

Hoch-Schuhe
„Au Dock"
Marktgasse 13. Bern

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Wollenhof & Cie
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Kitchen Installations
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

SALON DE COIFFURE
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Perfumery
Chs. Grimm—Amthausgasse 3

Furniture Bedding
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
VISIT OUR EXPOSITIONS
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
A. v. GUNTEN
Large Assortment in Lamps Repairs
Beundenfeldstrasse 31 Tel. 27.499

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
Tea-Room Astoria
GENFERGASSE 5 I. STOCK

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

ENSEIGNMENT DU PIANO
(Methode Nouvelle)
COURS DE SOLFEGE
Mme. Wissmer-Imbert,
10 Avenue des Bosquets.
Piano Lessons

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

TH. DELAPIERRE
FLORIST
2 Rue du Rhone Tel. 40.077

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
Räuber & Co. Ltd.
Interlaken—Grindelwald—Wengen
When visiting the BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND ask for
Burri's Eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI. Tel. 309

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 1
Renowned for Quality and Prices

LAUSANNE

COAL WOOD GASOIL
Summer Prices
PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens Depot de commandes Magasin Caprez, Place St. François, Pully Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Ave. du Tirage.

Lingerie and Trousseaux
Chemiserie, Trousseaux complets, House Linen
A. WALTER, Representative
5 AVE. DE COUR

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods Silks
White Goods
Meuller
VOLKSMAGAZINE, ST. GALLEN

E. Keller & Co.
Gilt Border and Frame Maker
Portraits and Posters Mounted and Framed
PELMETS
Rosenheimstr. 2, St. Gall. 0.

DRUG STORE
Pfannenstiel & Tobler
Marktgasse 18
Non-Alcoholic Drinks
Mineral Waters

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZÄZIWIL

ZÄZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
Gasthof Z. "Weissen Rössli"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel. Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4. Prospekte durch Familie Künzi. Restaurant.

ZURICH

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre Anlagen, Neuanlagen, Reparaturen, Techn. Beratungen
ROBERT BLUM
Sempacherstrasse 71, Zürich Tel. 41159
CENTRAL HEATING

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Postrasse 2, Zürich 1

GRIEDER
SILKS, SILK GOODS, WOOLLENS
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

Fr. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551

ART SHOP
Parfumerie Schindler
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first-class makes.
Everything for Beauty Culture.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First-Class Hairdresser.

DICK-STREBEL
Hohlstrasse-Kniilistrasse 4.
Zurich 4.
COAL *and* WOOD
TEL. 52861
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)

H. KNÖPFLI
FORCHSTRASSE 113
ob. Hegibachplatz
Empfiehlt sich für
Stoffe, Wäsche, Tricotagen, etc.
(Stuffs, Underlinen, Hosiery)

Meyer-Buck
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns

Advance Showing of SPRING FASHIONS and FABRICS

At the time of going to press, our staff are still busy unpacking the most gorgeous Fashions and Fabrics imaginable. Without doubt we shall have one of the finest assortments of Spring and Summer goods ever seen in South Africa.

Branches at Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth, also trading as BLINMANS in Johannesburg.

Arrange to meet them in
CLEGHORNS CAFÉ

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.
Head Office for South Africa: Commercial Union Buildings 58-60, St. George's St., Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure
26 CHURCH STREET Tel 2-3577

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

(Continued)

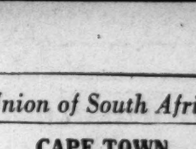
Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town, Box 863

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORE (PROP.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Bon Ami Cleaning Powder

DURBAN

HOME MADE CAKES, PASTRY *and* SWEETS
ARLINES
(Formerly Mitchell Park T Room Depot)
Sandwiches All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 MERCURY LANE Phone "One Ate" 18



OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

Marco BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
52, Aliwal St. Phone 3236

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

JOHANNESBURG

HANSFORD AND HANSFORD
Limited
TIMBER AND JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
WE STOCK:
Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll, Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless; Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
CORNER WEBBER & LOVEDAY STREETS
Phone 33-7178

GOODRICH TYRES

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 Phone 3192

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT
& DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

Established 1885
Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

While U Wait
RAPID
SHOE REPAIRING CO.
270 GEORGE STREET, CITY
(Next door to Trittons)
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Private waiting parlors.

Madame Marie Navarre
Specialist in Pure Cosmetics
Special Foundation Cream
SKIN VARNISH SUN JOY
for holiday makers and surfers.
at McWhirters Ltd. The Valley.

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley *Director* Herbert Burnie *Branch Manager*

"DRUMBORISK"
293 Vulture St. East, South Brisbane
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA
Board and residence, travelling, public and permanent; tariff moderate; meals optional; garage. Telephone J-2847.
MRS. H. CARLETON, Proprietress

SIGNAL RUBBER CO.
PTY. LTD.
Offer exceptional values in RETREADS and also sell BICYCLES of excellent quality at very low prices.
64 Wickham Street and Barry Parade Valley, Brisbane

PRYCE and READ SALON
Specialising in Individual Styles
New stocks of Frocks, Millinery, Coats, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern buyers.
We cordially invite you to call.
173 ADELAIDE ST., near Edward St.

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

BALL & WELCH LTD
for Melbourne's Greatest Values
"Always low priced, but good and dependable." Worth while goods at worth while savings. Come in and prove it for yourself. Special displays of Seasonable Specials now showing in
DRAPERY
MANCHESTER
HOUSE LINEN
SHOES
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR
FURNITURE
FURNISHINGS
Etc. Etc.
Flinders St. to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

RAINER'S
BEDDING
F4258 *"BEST FOR REST"*
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

GUEST HOUSE
"MOOLA"
(MRS. F. K. GEDDES)
Tel.: Win 2156
HOT WATER SERVICE
ALL HOME COMFORTS
5 Princes St., St. Kilda. S. 2
Tariff from 2 gns. weekly.
Close train, tram and St Kilda Road, Melbourne.

Regency Cafe
Tel. F-6781 CLYDE WAY Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
132 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

MELBOURNE–Camberwell
Cooper's Frock Shops
31 BURKE RD. CAMBERWELL W 3104 | Frock Shop and Beauty Salon Box Hill Tel. WX 2233
SPORTSWEAR AND MILLINERY
ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA CRYSTAL TOOLS at PAINTS CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE–Camberwell
(Continued)

BEAUTY SHOPPE
for Individuality in Hairdressing MARLENE
(Miss G. V. Ansett)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
Camberwell Phone W. 3177

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton
MIDDLE BRIGHTON
THE GIFT SHOP
PICTURES POTTERY NOVELTIES X 3281 | and LENDING LIBRARY MRS. BURLINSON 53 CHURCH ST. MIDDLE BRIGHTON

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

BROOKES
RELIABLE SHOE VALUE
NOTED FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
J. J. BROOKES, *Shoe Specialist*
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags!
Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture
and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware. Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods.

"Linens for the Home"
Newest Weaves from Irish Looms
GIFT NOVELTIES
Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels, etc.
Pamela Harris Coy.
27 Cambridge Terrace
4 doors above East Post Office

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments
Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Kelvin Service Station Ltd.
Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil, Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
All Petrol and Oils
Cr. Bolton Street and The Terrace
Phone 44-614

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

Jays
266 LAMBTON QUAY
Exclusive Model Evening Gowns—Day Frocks — Winter Fur-Trimmed Coats—Cardigans—Jumpers and Suede Coats.

"BOUDOIR"
Specialists in Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, etc.
"Boudoir," 73 Manners Street
WELLINGTON

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS
of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

INSURANCE
Life, Endowment, Family Income, Annuities, Fire, etc ADVICE FREE.
W. E. PALMER & CO.
BANK CHAMBERS, 79 MANNERS STREET

You Value Good Service
We Value Your Business
JENNINGS'
CASH GROCERY
13 RIDDIFORD STREET, NEWTOWN

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

isobel mclaren
236 lambton quay wellington
furs and gowns

G. G. MACQUARRIE
Licensed ELECTRICIAN and Registered RADIO Serviceman.
All Kinds Repairs, Servicing and Installations. Electric Lamps Supplied.
PHONE 45-865 46 MANNERS ST.

THE YUKON FUR CO.
Miss June Greening
For High-Class Furs and Fur Coats. Repairing and Remodelling.
A visit will ensure satisfaction.
Room 403, Hamilton Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington Phone 42-731

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Ice Cube Tongs

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE miniature ice tongs are at your service to help you put ice cubes into cool drinks without actually handling them. The opening and closing of the jaws is controlled by the plunger at the top. A. H. Ackerson, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., has just received U. S. Patent No. 1967731 on the handy little gadget.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

NOTICE — *The following pronunciations are taken from the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, just off the press. The new volume shows many concessions to simplicity and mass speech, as will be noted by the words marked by an asterisk. Readers who decide to conform to the latest Websterian decrees are welcome to make revisions in their old dictionaries.*—FEATURE EDITOR.

Mind—Remember the final consonant; avoid sounding the word *mine*.

Ophir — *O'-fer* (long *o*, *e* as in maker).

Ephesians—*E-fe'-zhanz.*

"Conformed . . . transformed" (Rom. 12:2) — Although ordinarily accented on the second syllable, "transformed" here requires stress on the first syllable, following the rule which prescribes stress on the difference between two otherwise similar words used close together—the unlikeness being emphasized in the second word.

***Clearly** — The distinction is now made between the *e* in *he* and that in *here* (influenced by an *r*); in the latter there is a trace of the short *i*. In words such as "clear," "hear," "fear," the vowel sound is not the sharp, long *e*, but the modified long *e* as in *here*.

Chronologically — The first *o* is short; end the word *-kal-ly*, not *-kly*.

***Hygiene** — Now preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

Relinquish—*Re-ling'-kwish.*

***Obstinate** — *Ob'-sti-nit* (*o* short, first *i* clipped as in charity, second short). The clipped short *i* is another new departure.

***Salutary** — *Sal'-u-ter-y* (*a* short, *u* "quick-long," *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Dementia — Four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a* (first *e* "quick-long," second short, *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

***Tributary**—*Trib'-u-ter-y* (*i* short, *u* "quick-long," *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

***Material** — *Ma-ter'-i-al* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* modified-long as in *here*, *i* short, *a* clipped).

***Edinburgh**—*Ed'-in-bu-ru* (*e* and *i* short, each *u* clipped).

All-in-all — Read as one hyphenated word; avoid pauses at the hyphens, and give no prominence to "in."

***Divine** — *Di-vine'* (first *i* clipped as in charity, second long).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Piece in an Oklahoma paper tells of a golfer shooting a hole in one, after which "he finished the round with a score of 98." In other words, he resumed his regular game.

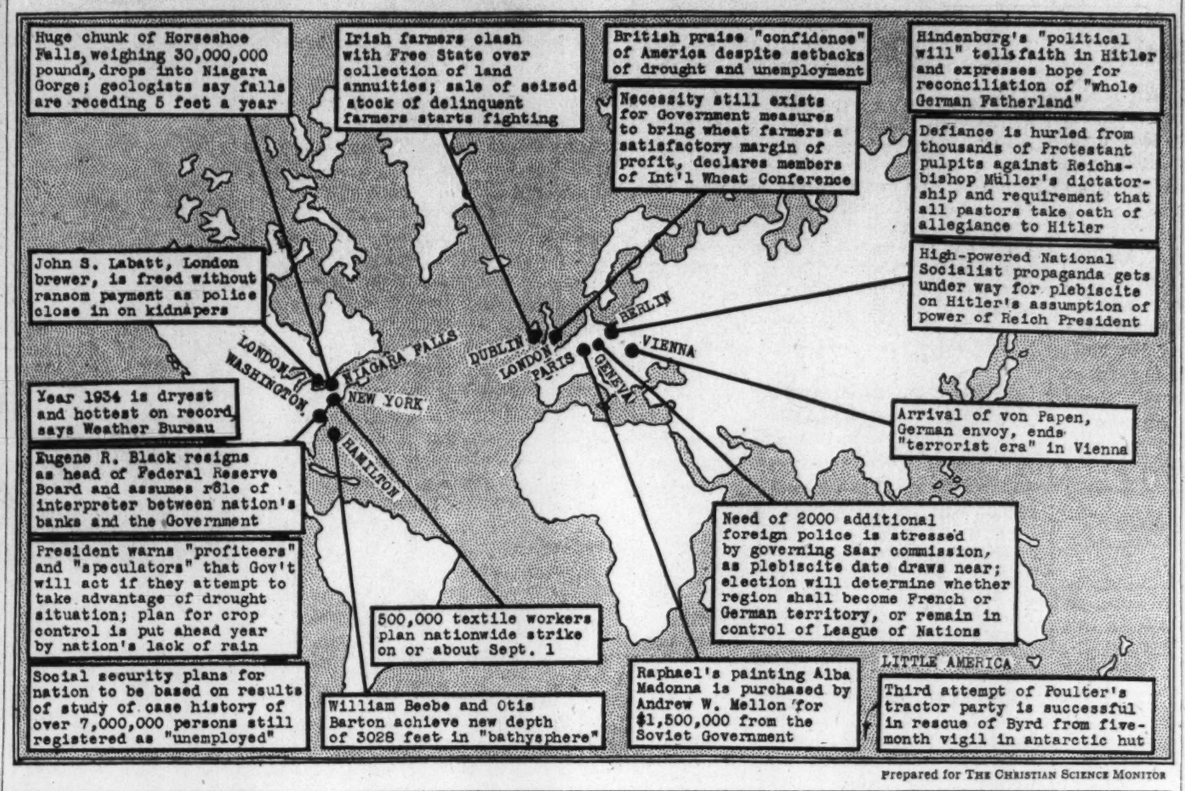
Pathfinder: A new novel says of the hero: "He rested his chin on his elbow." These modern heroes of fiction must certainly be wonders.

Detroit News: Among the wanted inventions: A watch that will keep on running when the after-dinner speaker lays it on a table.

Today's Limerick

A man who wanted a yacht,
Found one that pleased him a lacht.
Its draft was so light
He could sail it at night
On dew—believe it or nacht.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Huge chunk of Horseshoe Falls, weighing 30,000,000 pounds, drops into Niagara Gorge; geologists say falls are receding 5 feet a year
Irish farmers clash with Free State over collection of land annuities; sale of seized stock of delinquent farmers starts fighting
British praise "confidence" of America despite setbacks of drought and unemployment
Necessity still exists for Government measures to bring wheat farmers a satisfactory margin of profit, declares members of Int'l Wheat Conference
Hindenburg's "political will" tells faith in Hitler and expresses hope for reconciliation of "whole German Fatherland"
Defiance is hurled from thousands of Protestant pulpits against Reichsbishop Müller's dictatorship and requirement that all pastors take oath of allegiance to Hitler
John S. Labatt, London brewer, is freed without ransom payment as police close in on kidnapers
High-powered National Socialist propaganda gets under way for plebiscite on Hitler's assumption of power of Reich President
LONDON
WASHINGTON
NIAGARA FALLS
NEW YORK
HAMILTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
VIENNA
Year 1934 is dryest and hottest on record, says Weather Bureau
Arrival of von Papen, German envoy, ends "terrorist era" in Vienna
Eugene R. Black resigns as head of Federal Reserve Board and assumes rôle of interpreter between nation's banks and the Government
Need of 2000 additional foreign police is stressed by governing Saar commission, as plebiscite date draws near; election will determine whether region shall become French or German territory, or remain in control of League of Nations
President warns "profiteers" and "speculators" that Gov't will act if they attempt to take advantage of drought situation; plan for crop control is put ahead year by nation's lack of rain
500,000 textile workers plan nationwide strike on or about Sept. 1
Social security plans for nation to be based on results of study of case history of over 7,000,000 persons still registered as "unemployed"
William Beebe and Otis Barton achieve new depth of 3028 feet in "bathysphere"
Raphael's painting Alba Madonna is purchased by Andrew W. Mellon for $1,500,000 from the Soviet Government
LITTLE AMERICA
Third attempt of Poulter's tractor party is successful in rescue of Byrd from five-month vigil in antarctic hut

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Millo

IN THE account of David's occupation of Jerusalem (II Sam. 5:9), we are informed that he "built round about from Millo and inward"; and since, in the original, Millo is always preceded by the definite article ("the Millo") it is generally supposed that "the Millo" meant originally some particular fortification, rampart, or earthwork (coming from a Hebrew root meaning to "fill up," and so to "pile up (earth)").

It appears from II Sam. 5:9 that David added to the original Millo, besides filling in part of the space between it and the hill on which the temple stood. This work of construction was carried on by Solomon, who is said to have "built (the) Millo and repaired the breach of the city of David" (I Kings 11:27), while in the days of Hezekiah, "the Millo" was repaired when the city was being made ready to stand a siege at the hands of Sennacherib (II Chron. 32:5).

Quotation for Today

IF WHAT I do now were done by and for all men, would it be beneficial or hurtful to humanity?—MAZZINI.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Transformed Tooth

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE daughter of the daughter of Keturah lost a Tooth. And she carried it about in her hand, and she showed it with great Pride. And she said, Behold the Tooth which I had, and which came out this morning. And behold, here is the place where it grew, and another shall grow in its place, for thus hath my Grandpa told me.

Now she showed it unto one who said unto her, Wrap thou the Tooth in Paper, and put it under thy Pillow tonight, and it will turn into a dollar.

And she came home and told her mother. And she said, Here is a piece of Paper, and I will wrap my Tooth in it; and in the morning the Tooth will be gone, and in its place will there be a Dollar.

And her mother could not permit that the little maiden should break her heart or suffer disappointment; therefore did she not forbid it.

And after the little maiden was asleep, then her mother considered what was best to be done.

And in the morning the little damsel awoke, and she felt under her Pillow, and behold, there was no tooth there, but a Dollar.

And she ran down the stair, and she cried with a loud voice, saying, Behold, mother, what hath happened; for my Tooth hath turned into a Dollar.

And she took the money to the Bank and added to her Savings Account.

And the little damsel considered, and she asked of her mother and inquired, saying, How many teeth have I?

And her mother said, Thou hast Twenty and Four.

And she asked, Will they all come out?

And her mother answered, Yea, and more will grow in their place.

Then began the little maiden to consider how that she could Support the Family with the Unearned Increment from her Teeth. For she said, Mother, I have twenty and four teeth, and every one of them shall turn into a Dollar. Consider how Rich we shall be.

And her mother told it unto me. And she asked, Ought I to have told her that the Tooth turneth not into a Dollar, and that her friend lied unto her? For behold, these are the days of the High Cost of Living; and if I am in for twenty and four dollars to provide the means for this transformation, that is a little more money than I contemplated.

And I said, Trouble not thyself. The little maiden will face quite soon enough the stern, hard facts of life. Deprive her not of her little happy illusions, nor seek to fetter too soon with the shackles of Grim Reality the precious gift of the Imagination. For this is the gift of God, and we of this age do too much clip its wings. Behold, here is a Dollar into which the next Tooth may be transformed, and when thou seest another Tooth working loose, come again to thy father.

For the little maiden hath learned a very precious thing, which is to make an asset of one's losses, and to transform the vacant interstices of life into opportunities of larger promise. I would she could teach unto all humanity that if it will lay its losses under its pillow, and go to sleep with faith in God, the night worketh a wonderful transformation, and joy cometh in the morning. For this is my hope, even when I lay away not a Tooth only but the body of which the Tooth is a part, that the day shall dawn and the shadows flee away. For His is the image and superscription upon the coinage of that into which life's losses are convertible in the morning of the new day.

And I shall be satisfied when I awake with His likeness.

Getting Acquainted

Mrs. A. Willoner, Schaghticoke, N. Y., Happened Around Just in Time to Witness the Formal Introduction of These Two Youngsters, and Preserved the Record for the Album of the Monitor Camera Club.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Magazine Exchange

A YOUNG woman who conducts a magazine exchange has found it a profitable venture. Each member pays a fee of 25 cents per month. This fee entitles the member to the use of four current magazines each week. The list of magazines available for the members is a good one, containing various types of reading.

The members of this exchange are also entitled to use any number of back copies of magazines which they desire. Mrs. Ella H. H.

Remember?

When hotels anchored their combs and brushes with long chains? (P. E. C., Pasadena, Calif.)

When we used to go to the flickering movies for a nickel, and marveled at the piano player? (M. A. R., Mt Vernon, N. Y.)

When the grocery man always gave Mary a bag of candy when she paid the bill? (Miss I. V. R., Baltimore.)

When we went into the fashionable ice-cream parlors with their mid-Victorian marble-topped tables and rope portieres? And the daughter of the house kept shop and sat knitting socks for pa when not busy? (H. K. H., New York.)

When all the teaspoons used at a meal were in a silver holder, which was passed around? (O. P. K., Dover, Minn.)

When we made soap outdoors in a big iron kettle? (Mrs. A. P. S., Peoria, Ill.)

When the toll gate marked the place for the horse and buggy to turn around after the evening drive? (D. D. M., Buffalo, N. Y.)

(If there is anything else about the good old days that the youngsters should know, send it in.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Happiness Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

"ORPHANS' DAY" at Euclid Beach Park is one of the important annual events in Cleveland to a large number of people. For many years the park owners have been generous hosts one day each summer to the hundreds of orphans of this city and of the surrounding towns. The Automobile Club members take care of the transportation, food, gifts, and prizes; and the park authorities turn over for a day the merry-go-rounds, the flying machines, the roller-coasters, the mill stream, the whip, and many of the other thrilling amusements.

There is no admission charge for any child properly tagged. Instead, each is free to ride where he pleases as long as he pleases, from early morning to late afternoon, when the club members again gather these well-behaved, happy children into their cars.

"This Orphans' Picnic always pays," the park's president modestly admits, "for we enjoy it so much!" And now one knows why the park has been so successful. If men who devote their lives to happiness making and happiness-giving in an atmosphere free from the taint of liquor, gambling, or questionable amusements, and in a place of scenic beauty, are repaid by the enjoyment they derive from making others happy, they are well paid indeed.

In Lighter Vein

Education

A Jew applied for the vacant post of caretaker of a little synagogue, but when it was discovered that he was illiterate his application was turned down. So he got a job elsewhere; prospered; became an estate agent. In 10 years he had made a fortune.

Finding himself for the moment short of cash, he went to a bank, explained his position to the manager, who knew of his success, and asked for a loan of $50,000.

"Certainly," said the manager. "Just make out a note for the amount."

"Sorry," confessed the other, "but I cannot read or write."

The banker stared at him in amazement.

"Well, well!" he said, admiringly. "And yet, handicapped in such a way, you've become a rich man; I wonder what you'd have been by now if only you had been able to read and write?"

"A caretaker," said the other, modestly.—*Montreal Star.*

Crossing the Channel

"You spik ze Anglais?"
"A few! And you?"
"Not many!"

Just Between Us

AFTER expressing appreciation for certain features, Mrs. A. H. S. writes:

I have used nearly all the other features in making scrapbooks, which I have placed at the disposal of pupils in the high school study hall, where I am employed as supervisor.

Pupils greatly enjoy "Worth Knowing," "With the Inventors," "In Lighter Vein"; and the "Sundial" is a favorite with the girls.

The weekly "World News Map" I post on our bulletin board.

The scrapbooks have proved a real help in dealing with seemingly troublesome boys; and there are frequent expressions of "That's good stuff," or "The Monitor is a swell paper."

And now the way is paved for other school teachers to share their experiences in using the Monitor.

By the way, a reader in Bakersfield, Calif., in returning one of our survey ballots, writes:

A Monitor a day, keeps the trash away.

Miss G. McG., in a pleasant letter in which she submits some pictures for the Monitor Camera Club, adds:

I am inclosing some stamps from South America and some from Honduras. I know that this is not connected with your department, but I wondered if you might like to pass them along to a stamp collector.

The stamps are two Colombia 4's, two Honduras 2's, and a Honduras 6. Who wants them?

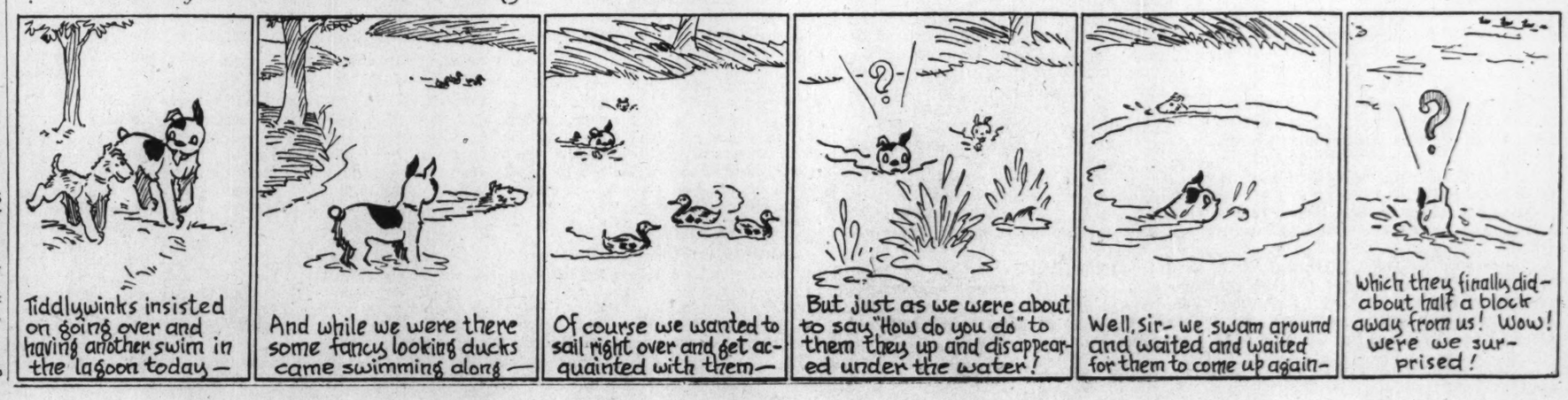
A visitor to Philadelphia reports seeing this sign in a store window:

You can't be optimistic if you have a misty optic.

Feature Editor.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Disappearing Ducks*

By CARMACK


Tiddlywinks insisted on going over and having another swim in the lagoon today—
And while we were there some fancy looking ducks came swimming along—
Of course we wanted to sail right over and get acquainted with them—
But just as we were about to say "How do you do" to them they up and disappeared under the water!
Well, sir—we swam around and waited and waited for them to come up again—
Which they finally did—about half a block away from us! Wow! were we surprised!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reduction or Production

HENRY A. WALLACE, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has professed from the first to look upon crop reduction as a stop-gap rather than a solution to the difficulties of American agriculture. Is it not time now to look beyond the gap?

Thanks to the assistance of an unprecedented drought, crop control has succeeded beyond the wildest expectations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration—so much so that Mr. Wallace now announces the food supplies of the United States are only barely above normal consumption requirements in most items and from 5 to 10 per cent below in some. President Roosevelt says the drought has moved up by two years the expected time for disposal of surpluses that have glutted the American market.

At any rate, it brings the United States face to face with what it would mean to rely on restriction of production as the sole means to economic recovery. In the words of Peter Molyneaux, editor of the Texas Weekly:

> No people ever became permanently prosperous through a program of artificial scarcity. What is needed is to get down the barriers that have choked the channels of world commerce, to restore the flow and exchange of goods throughout the world.

So long as the outlets to world markets remained virtually closed, an adjustment of supply to scale it down to demand was the only way to preserve a semblance of fairness in farm prices. But an improvement of national living standards will never be achieved by depending permanently on a government bounty for not planting crops.

That is too much like the subsidy of tariff protection to inefficient and uneconomic "infant industries," which only grow into big cry-babies long after the period of normal maturity. Moreover, in cotton, for example, the United States has been geared to produce so much for export that no additional price the domestic market is able to pay can fully compensate for loss of the foreign market. The situation is almost the same in wheat, lard and some other products.

Hence, the long-run solution lies not in curtailment, but in expansion of foreign markets. Now, this expansion is not going to be accomplished by old-time high-pressure salesmanship. It is going to have to be accomplished by the method of give and take—in other words, by something like the reciprocal tariff and trade agreements on which the American State Department is at work.

Official Washington is looking beyond the gap that crop control is designed to bridge. The effectiveness of its work will depend upon widespread public support. Some toes are bound to be stepped on; some industries, including even a few in agriculture, must yield cherished but uneconomic advantages if trade is to be resumed with other nations on a basis of actual interchange of goods—the only sound basis.

The United States finds itself suddenly much closer to a balancing of its agricultural supplies than it ever expected to be. Can it now bring itself that much closer to a régime that means production in place of reduction as the solution to agricultural ills?

American Membership in I. L. O.

ONE of the topics discussed at the recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was adherence to the International Labor Office. It is expected that this also will be debated at the annual convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco next October.

Congress at its latest session voted in favor of American membership in the I. L. O., but as yet there has been no formal move toward consummation by the State Department, partly because no appropriation was made to support membership, and partly because of the Government's desire for official action by organized American labor.

The International Labor Office is an integral part of the League of Nations. Essentially the functions of the I. L. O. are two: to organize an annual international convention dealing with questions vital to labor, and to serve as a clearing house for all information concerning labor in all the member nations. The conventions are composed of three sets of delegates representing governments, employer associations, and organized labor. This structure explains why both the State Department and the A. F. of L. are interested in the decision as to American membership. Convention resolutions are the expression of world opinion upon labor issues and are intended to be submitted to the proper authority in each nation for enactment into uniform laws. The statistical and other reports of the I. L. O. are valuable bases for action in all member nations.

Just as President Wilson helped establish the League of Nations, so was Samuel Gompers, then head of the A. F. of L., active in forming the I. L. O. But when the United States refused to join the League, so did the A. F. of L. withhold coöperation with the International Labor Office. After the World War the A. F. of L. severed all official connections with the European labor organizations save the interchange of nonvoting delegates at union conventions. So the present interest of both State Department and A. F. of L. constitutes a drastic change in policy.

If the A. F. of L. votes favorably on coöperation with the League body, and if the State Department finds funds to carry out the permission of Congress to join the I. L. O., the United States will have taken a stride toward world betterment.

Losing Tickets

AFTER the drawing of one of the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes, an English newspaper devoted a whole page for two successive days to announcing names and addresses of winners of various amounts in London and environs.

But the lure of easy money was considerably diminished by a subsequent calculation. For it was figured that, if the list of losers in London should be published after the same fashion, it would require a whole page in the newspaper for 1465 consecutive days, or for four solid years.

It is the winner, and not the loser, we hear about. And those multitudinous losers are generally the ones who can least afford the steady financial drain that the gambling habit exacts. The colossal sums handed to the bookmakers should properly go through legitimate trade channels to the grocer, the landlord, the clothing merchant. Contemplating the millions expended by the poor, any sane observer is appalled and disgusted at the moral and economic wastage involved. There are abundant indications that no inconsiderable part of the huge sums being raised for relief goes to gambling promoters.

In England, Dean Inge declared, "If I were dictator, in one thing I should not wait for public opinion. I should down betting and gambling with a strong hand. It is a worse national vice than drunkenness, and far more common."

In America it becomes evident that some authority ultimately will have to "crack down" on an increasing practice that spells loss and even ruin for millions. For their own protection and that of society, at least the unfortunate, improvident or illiterate persons who are dependent on public funds should be restrained from the folly of games of chance.

If the employed person chooses to take his hard-earned money and squander it in this way, that is his own affair. Yet why will so many thousands put this heavy and foolish tax on themselves for the benefit of the insignificant number who draw prizes?

Too Much to Swallow

"SPRING returning, the swallows reappear." Who does not remember having that sentence to parse at some period of his school days? Business men, mothers of families, staid uncles and aunts who have forgotten even what a participle looks like will recall that tricky sentence about the swallows. It was a problem in grammar and nothing more.

But in this age of questioning it is no longer taken for granted that swallows return in the spring to the homes they left in the fall. In Italy a noted ornithologist in a recent interview said that in order to satisfy himself he had commenced a series of experiments. He reared over one hundred swallows in incubators, and as the fledglings grew to the age of discretion they were set at liberty. He noticed that they all seemed to display considerable attachment to their surroundings, but he is now wondering if they will return to his estate next spring.

Is there nothing left of our childhood traditions that can stand modern investigation? Is every touch of poetry and romance to be submitted to a laboratory experiment? Certain men are questioning even the infallibility of NRA, AAA, PWA and other alphabetical panaceas. Now perhaps as a final blow to romanticism it may be proved that swallows do not homeward fly in the spring. But if that be so, what participial sentence will be given to the children of today to parse?

Character Education

IN THE last few years educators have rightly increased the emphasis on character education. Knowledge without character is as futile individually as preaching world peace nationally and increasing war armaments.

But character cannot be taught from books. Character cannot be built from the spoken word. Both can help. If the youth of today is to mold its character along the lines which mean a better world tomorrow, adults must assume the responsibility of setting a worthy example.

One educator has stated, "All the precepts of the printed page and spoken word go for naught if a child sees an adult commit an unworthy act. Imitation is the strongest of all learning procedures. Children act as do their elders and unconsciously and irrevocably imbibe their philosophy."

If our schools are to prepare youth for good citizenship, adults must assume their share of responsibility by displaying qualities of character which are worthy of perpetuation.

The Price of Slavery

Book of the Day

THE Southerners are right. There was an inexpressible *something* about that civilization of theirs which so flourished before "the war between the states." It had fragrance, it had gallantry, it had fire and grace and loveliness; such qualities as have never been too common in any country or at any time. Since much of this glamour was destined to destroy itself, for the reason that it had been built upon a false foundation—well, the South has paid the price of its mistake.

In writing his novel of the South during the Civil War (SO RED THE ROSE. New York: Scribners. $2.50), Mr. Stark Young seems to have resolved to show his readers the manner in which this price of slavery was paid. Mr. Young is of the South and, naturally, from start to finish his book is written from the standpoint of the South. There is, indeed, no sort of reason why it should not be. To a Northerner it may appear that the rose is a trifle too red—that the camellias in their porcelain vases upon the mantel-shelf are a shade sickish sweet. Let that protester visit, say, Westover in Virginia, let him linger on the grassy terrace of Middleton Place, outside Charleston, let him explore the often crumbling pillars of galleried great houses scattered across Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. These things he can hardly do without a quickening of his sympathy and understanding and pity.

At first "So Red the Rose" is slow and difficult reading. A charted family tree would be a prime requisite, to illumine the relationships of the McGehees and the Bedfords. But soon one realizes that they do not matter particularly. For the author and we are less engrossed in them as persons than as types. As types they are extraordinarily arresting. Their conversation, which is at the outset so uncannily lifelike in its inconsequence as to hinder the reader, becomes deliciously plausible.

Mr. Stark Young has been infinitely wise in avoiding the repainting of portraits already familiar. That is to say, he does not give us Lincoln or Lee or Grant at close range. True, we do meet General Sherman at Montrose, one of the McGehee great houses; and the study of him is notably fair and kind and generous. This scene in which Sherman visits his enemy, the father of Edward McGehee, a former student of Sherman's at a military academy, is excellent; and no less so is the heartbreaking scene when young Edward takes leave of his father at the beginning of the war. Such admirable restraint in its treatment by Mr. Young!

One feels that this novel would do more to arouse a proper sympathy with the South—past and present—than shelves upon shelves of American history textbooks.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON.

Where the Sun Rises Gloriously

Pen and Ink Sketch by Dwight C. Sturges

The Norths See the Sun Rise Over Rio

A BRAZILIAN stamp and a Rio de Janeiro postmark on the square envelope that Sue found in the mailbox indicated that Christopher and Mary North were well on the way toward home. They had made a long trip through Latin America, under the auspices of the Carler Foundation, so that Chris might obtain first-hand information for use in teaching at the university.

. . . Dear Sue:

If there is any place or scene more beautiful than the harbor of Rio de Janeiro at sunrise, Mary and I have never heard about it. Many skippers bring their ships into this bay just as the sun begins to rise, in order that travelers may behold one of the grandest sights in the whole world.

* * *

Mary and I both stood ecstatic, enraptured and silent as a glowing red sun, with many-colored rays, brought to life the dark contours of the Corcovado and the Pão de Assucar, those towering peaks that guard the entrance to the bay and brood over the city. Then as the sun traveled upward we beheld the white city and the glistening beaches, more brilliant because of the contrasting green virgin forests which came down to the water's edge. The sun touched the mountain tops, and swept down the slopes, pushed its way through canyons of streets and along avenues shaded by royal palms and lined with multi-colored houses. The scene melted together to form a glorious symphony that we shall long remember.

One might think that after Rio's beautiful bay everything else there would turn out to be a series of anticlimaxes. Rio, however, is one of the most attractive cities in the world, and after one has ridden through its streets and visited its palaces, theaters, museums, homes, and gardens, one realizes that it is possible for man and nature to coöperate. And how much more beautiful is man's handiwork when, instead of seeking to have his own way, he allies himself with nature and accepts her hints and suggestions!

Rio is a large cosmopolitan city, somewhat like Buenos Aires, but it has the hospitable warmth of a tropical city. It is a federal district, like Washington, and is the capital city of the largest nation in the Western Hemisphere, for Brazil is larger than the United States. It is the political center, too, of the largest nation of Portuguese culture in the world!

"I can't understand a word people say here," Mary complained. "In print the language looks like Spanish," she said, pointing to a Rio newspaper which I had just put down. "But it doesn't sound like it."

"It's Portuguese," I told her, and I went on to explain. "Portuguese is a Romance language, like Spanish, French, Italian, and Roumanian. They all come from the Latin, but Portuguese is the most like Latin. Its evolution was arrested at an earlier time because little Portugal, the mother of modern Brazil, reached its nationhood earlier than the others."

* * *

Mary and I were somewhat at loose ends because all of my friends seemed to be out of town. We spent part of the time at a hotel in the center of the city, near the beautiful Municipal Theater and Monroe Palace, and later we moved to a branch hotel at the beautiful Copacabana Beach. We did a lot of swimming when we were not sight-seeing.

One noon we found a restaurant which served us a typical Brazilian meal. We had highly seasoned black beans, rice done with onions and tomatoes, *couve*, a green vegetable—a cross between dandelion tops and cabbage; and roast pork—pork such as you never ate, so well seasoned it was. One mixes the rice and beans together, sprinkles on them something that looks like corn meal, only it comes from the manioc plant and is not corn, and then adds some hot peppersauce. That is, if you do in Brazil as the Brazilians. There was a chicken and rice soup to begin with, and Mary still wants the recipe. As dessert we had guava paste and Goiadada, a Brazillian cheese. If you happen to like these things you "love" them, as Mary would say, but if you don't like them—you *don't* like them! Both Mary and I did like this food and regretted that the hotels serve only European style meals and, although these are excellent, we wished that we could have native dishes if we chose to do so.

* * *

We made an overnight trip to São Paulo, which is the busiest industrial city in all South America. It is a live place, rapidly expanding, but very attractive even in the business center.

São Paulo has two or three avenues lined with homes that are palatial and surrounded by attractive gardens and estates. It is obviously a place of great wealth. The Paulistas until 1930 really dominated the politics of Brazil. They felt, because they contributed most of the wealth of the country from their coffee crops, that they should have the most "say" in political affairs. The revolution of 1930 broke the control of these barons and now a southern cattle state has a "favorite son" in the Presidency.

We both liked the Brazilians very much, although we did not meet as many as we should have liked. But they are hospitable and kind. Brazil is really an empire with large numbers of unassimilated wild Indians still roaming the unexplored forests of the Amazonian region. I understand that there is more unexplored territory in Brazil than in any other part of the world.

We haven't decided whether we shall fly north or go by steamer. You will hear from us soon from Venezuela, and from there we return home.

CHRIS.

* * *

It would not be many days, Sue knew, before her brother and his wife would be arriving, for their stop in Venezuela was to be brief and, unless air mail was used, letters were not likely to be much ahead of travelers bound in the same direction. Sue began to plan her reception of the voyagers.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

North . . South . . East . . West

And He Builded Barns

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE who have come a long way over the path of experience can easily recall what, at the moment, were actual tests of self-denial and trust. We may have endured our first great test when the elder child of the family was called upon to take part in some public exercise in school, or perhaps when the first boy to leave the family home answered the call. I need not tell you, because you know, that it takes courage to remain on the sidelines at such times and trust and believe that all is for the best.

More than a year ago, when the first of the regulatory measures of the new Administration were being prepared and promulgated, it was realized by students and analysts of the so-called new-deal policies that the greatest task which the authorities were preparing to set for themselves was that of regulating production. The arbitrary regulation of production unavoidably connotes interference with the normal process of production, either to limit the volume or character of the things produced, or to increase that volume to meet a real or a supposed need. The American people, almost unanimously, displayed the fortitude of your friend and mine, the "fond" parent, in permitting events to take their course without interference or even the suggestion of a serious doubt that all would be well.

* * *

It was proposed to depart from established precedent in a land where plenty means abundance, and where abundance means enough of the material things to feed and house and clothe the people of the whole world. But by some unprecedented combination of circumstances, it was made to appear that too great a surplus of these material things had been accumulated, and that if those who produced them were to be more prosperous they must not, strangely enough, seek a wider distribution of their products, but must systematically undertake to limit production. In this way, it is proposed, the producer who supplies less will receive greater profit than he who normally would produce more.

That is more than merely a hypothetical formula. It is actually being imposed, by fiat, upon hundreds of thousands of American farmers. The result, to date, has not been a happy one. How significant, as we look out from train windows, or as we view from a distance the parched fields of the drought-affected areas in the Middle West—the granary of the world—become the words of Thomas Jefferson, set down in his autobiography:

> Were we directed from Washington when to sow, and when to reap, we should soon want bread.

* * *

Perhaps Jefferson wrote this neither as a prophecy nor as a warning. No doubt it was stated as a truth which was then, as now, clearly apparent. It can hardly be assumed that he had a premonition that some power higher than that resident in Washington would move to penalize those who sought to restrict or regulate artificially the production of foodstuffs or materials for clothing. But it may be that he saw the discouragement of that freedom of initiative which, combined with industry and foresight, has kept American storehouses and larders supplied with food.

Never before in the history of the United States has it been deemed necessary to make a survey, months in advance, in the hope of assuring the people of the country that there will be food enough for all until another harvest. If that reassurance can be given and accepted, in spite of the destruction of vast areas of crops by heat and drought, how much more reassuringly it could be given had not normal production been curtailed by the payment of bonuses for crops voluntarily destroyed.

* * *

And now, we are told, it is the plan of those in authority to build more barns, that in the future such surpluses as are produced may be stored and parceled out under such regulations as may from time to time be provided. Why do we so persistently cling to the theory that throughout our own broad land and in other lands there are not those who, even in years of normal production, would not absorb, if they had the opportunity, the abundance of the fields, pastures and factories. The need is not for more and larger barns, but for a better economic method of supplying those who would buy and use the products which heretofore have constituted a troublesome surplus.

A better way than building more barns was found centuries ago. The secret has not been lost. It never will be lost, though we sometimes seem to forget.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

What the Farmer Thinks

By John H. Parker

Professor of Agriculture Kansas State College

KANSAS farmers are beginning to question the value of the Roosevelt New Deal for agriculture. A few have spoken very plainly in criticism. Among these is Mr. Dan Casement of Manhattan, who refused to sign the corn-hog contract even though it meant a loss in revenue to him of several thousand dollars. A member of the sign-up committee at Morrill, Brown County, in the "corn belt" of northeastern Kansas, reports that a good percentage of the farmers say if they get loose from this corn-hog contract in December that never again will they sign up on a similar program.

A little more favorable or charitable view is expressed by an elevator operator at Victoria, in the wheat belt of Ellis County, central Kansas, who says that farmers there think the agricultural program is fine, except that everything about it is too slow and in need of "hurrying up."

A compliment for the Farm Credit Administration comes from a farmer of forty years' experience at Columbus, Cherokee County, in southeastern Kansas, who says that he knows many farmers who have been able to save their homes through loans made by the Federal Land Bank and Loan Commissioner at Wichita. This farmer also reports the wheat allotment checks have been quite a help to a lot of farmers.

* * *

A corn grower in northeastern Kansas who has tried to take the long view of the farm problem says he thinks the Government is making itself very unpopular with the farmers by changing the corn-hog contracts, after they were filled out and signed. No farmer can change the contract after it is signed, and he can see no reason why the Government should assume that privilege.

A grain dealer at Hutchinson, in Reno County, says that he believes the more intelligent farmers are rather reluctant to accept the present government policies as being workable. However, these farmers feel the present efforts may be successful and they are willing to do what they can to help the Administration.

From a typical wheat county, Pratt, comes the report the "feeling among the farmers relative to the wheat allotment is very mixed, but most of them would rather see the Government confine its efforts to stimulating foreign trade than for it to try to curtail production. Many farmers feel that prices for wheat would be higher if it were not for the processing tax and that the increase in price would more than offset the amount they are paid by the Government.

* * *

The manager of a terminal elevator at Dodge City, in Ford, a banner wheat county of southwest Kansas, reports that most farmers seem to be pleased that they signed up for the acreage reduction program, as the acreage left out of production paid them much better than the acreage they harvested. They are pleased to learn that they will probably receive another payment next year equal to the one received on the last crop. However, few farmers believe that any permanent benefits will come from the program, and their hearty coöperation is due to the fact that they are recipients rather than donors.

A young farmer at Darlow, in Reno County, makes these pertinent observations:

> Farmers do not take very kindly to all the expensive experimental bureaus being set up by the Administration. The AAA officials claim a lot of credit for the advancing grain prices, but every farmer knows that if Old Mother Nature had given every one a bumper crop, the present Administration would be worse off than Hoover's ever was.
>
> Farmers are so independent that they would rather be left alone. Most of them are too short sighted to realize that we cannot go on producing like we used to. The only reason farmers have coöperated in the wheat and corn programs is because of the money in it for them. They have been dissatisfied at all the blunders and foolish regulations handed down from Washington. Some say they will never sign again, but money talks, and they may sign to get the checks.

Mr. Legge of the Farm Board did not have any success advising farmers to plant less. A "please plant less wheat" campaign would be doomed to failure. Compulsory control may solve the surplus problem but it is getting on dangerous ground. Farmers are afraid of it. They will stand for about so much, and then the Administration will have to take to the storm cellar.

* * *

Most all the talk one hears is destructive criticism. Very few have a better idea to substitute for the present program. Most of the ideas that one hears are one-sided, narrow-minded, and do not take into account all of the vital factors that must be considered.

If the Government can help all by more control, well and good, but the greatest evil farmers see ahead is the growth of bureaucracy. It can get so cumbersome and expensive that it defeats its own purpose and brings on its own downfall. The less government regulation and meddling the better, if the results can be accomplished some other way.

[A new glimpse of Soviet government methods is in store for readers of The Wide Horizon in the next issue.]